





## News Analysis

## French Revise Policies to Court the Jewish Vote

By John Vinocur

PARIS, May 9 (AP).—After a decade of pro-Arab diplomacy, France is now rapidly improving its relations with Israel. The development clearly coincides with the government's realization that the Jewish vote will be a major factor in next year's French legislative elections.

Israeli officials reluctantly acknowledge the obvious short-term motives behind the change from a position they regarded as antagonistic to one which they say has some favorable nuances going

beyond Carter administration attitudes on a Middle East settlement.

The alteration means that France has become less a cheerleader and door-opener for Arab causes at the United Nations and in the Common Market. The language of its diplomats has changed, no longer referring to an eventual Palestinian state but using the vaguer term "homeland," and there is no more hesitation in developing high-level French-Israeli official contacts for fear of offending the Arabs.

In discussions on the Middle

East, the French now refer to "minor rectifications" concerning Israeli borders and talk about guarantees going beyond the standard phrase on the necessity for secure borders in the region. This is a choice of words which the Israelis appear to like more than those currently used by Washington.

Informants watching policy-making here said French-Israeli relations began to evolve late last year but that the Abou Daoud affair, in which the government set free a Palestinian terrorist leader amid a storm of protest, and the

domestic political situation were the catalysts.

After the bad feeling of the Abou Daoud incident and the recall of the Israeli ambassador to Paris, French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud met Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon in Brussels and declared that "a page has been turned" in relations between the two countries.

The immediate result was discussions on the extradition agreement between the two countries that was at issue in the Abou Daoud case.

The discovery of the Jewish vote seemed to occur at about the same time, while the government parties were preparing for the municipal elections in March in which the Socialist-Communist alliance made major gains.

## 700,000 in France

During this period, a census report showed there were 700,000 Jews in France, at least 150,000 more than had been believed. About 380,000 live in the Paris area, representing about 130,000 votes in the capital and 15 to 18 per cent of the voting population in some districts.

Previously, many Jews in France had been hesitant to attract attention to themselves by acknowledging the possibility of a bloc vote. But now the community monthly, *L'Arche*, says "Jewish voters are more than ever determined to put their concerns in the ballot box, in particular their aspiration for a more balanced French policy in the Middle East."

The result during the municipal campaign was open courting of Jewish votes by all the major political parties with the exception of the Communists. Analyses of the voting later showed that Jewish votes beat Jacques Domini, a close associate of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, in a Paris race.

## Close Vote Seen

With the battle between the presidential majority and the left expected to be extremely close in the 1978 legislative elections, involving the possibility of districts in areas of considerable Jewish population like Paris, Nice and Toulouse hanging on a handful of votes, the government has succeeded in differentiating itself from the Socialists and Communists on Israel.

The Communists have been staunch Palestinian backers and the Socialists have talked of a new state being set up, bordering on Israel and Jordan.

The tempo of contacts has continued during recent weeks with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing receiving for the first time a group of French Jewish leaders and sending another close associate, Culture Minister Michel d'Ornano, to visit Israel.

The efforts will continue during the year with an invitation already extended for a visit by the Israeli Prime Minister to Paris.

## Carter, Assad Hold Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

us search for progress" toward a peace settlement.

"This is a year," Mr. Carter said, "when we are blessed with strong and moderate leaders in the Middle Eastern region. I believe that it is a year of hope for substantial progress... the goodwill of President Assad has already been demonstrated."

## Intransigence Claimed

TEL AVIV, May 9 (AP).—Acting Prime Minister Shimon Peres today accused Mr. Assad of intransigence regarding a Middle East peace settlement.

Mr. Peres was quoted by Israel's *Yedioth Aharanot* newspaper as saying that Mr. Assad's refusal to give an inch of territory meant a virtual refusal to move an inch toward a settlement.

On his arrival in Geneva yesterday, Mr. Assad said "not one inch" of Syrian territory on the Golan Heights, captured by Israel in the 1967 war, must be retained by the Jewish state.

He quoted Mr. Peres as saying the problem in the Middle East was not how to conclude negotiations but rather how to initiate them.



Haakon Wiker, who revealed details of the hijacking.

saying: "I did not say any such thing."

Mr. Wiker said that he believed Mr. Aarbel gave Norwegian police his information in an attempt to prove that he was an Israeli agent after he had been held along with four other members of Israel's Mossad secret service for the killing of the Arab.

Mr. Aarbel was sentenced to five years in prison for the murder of Arab waiter Ahmed Bouchiki, who worked at a hotel in the Norwegian town of Lillehammer. But he was pardoned for psychiatric reasons and returned to Israel after 12 months.

## Argentine Aide Reported Stable After Shooting

BUENOS AIRES, May 9 (AP).

Foreign Minister Cesar Guzzetti, who was wounded in the head by a terrorist bullet three days ago, was reported in stable condition today.

The latest medical bulletin on the condition of Adm. Guzzetti said: "He is evolving within expected conditions and is clinically stable."

Meanwhile, President Jorge Videla met with his Cabinet, apparently to discuss his scheduled state visit to Venezuela this week, government sources said.

They said Mr. Videla has decided to go ahead with the trip, replacing Mr. Guzzetti with the Foreign Ministry under secretary, navy Capt. Gualter Allara.

The nine-man Cabinet is now functioning without three of its members—Adm. Guzzetti and the ministers of education and economy. Education Minister Pedro Bruera quit two weeks ago and has not been replaced. Economy Minister José Martínez de Hoz is in a hospital, after undergoing surgery for an ulcer.

## Norwegian Says Israeli Told Of Diverting Uranium in '68

OSLO, May 9 (Reuters).—An Israeli agent admitted to Norwegian police that he took part in an operation to divert 200 tons of uranium to Israel eight years ago, a former chief prosecutor said here.

The ex-prosecutor, Haakon Wiker, said in a statement yesterday that Israeli agent Dan Aarbel volunteered the information to police while under interrogation here in 1973 in connection with the killing of a suspected Arab guerrilla.

The uranium, of a type that could be used in making atom bombs, was on a West German ship that vanished while on its way from Antwerp to Gexpo in 1968. The vessel reappeared under a new name about a year later, without the uranium.

## U.S. Is Bracing for Increase In World Terrorist Attacks

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP).—International terrorism is likely to increase and to receive encouragement from some countries, the State Department says.

In correspondence made public yesterday by Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., the department named Iraq, Libya, Somalia and Southern Yemen as countries believed to have aided terrorists in recent years.

There is "every indication that international terrorism is on the increase," the department told Sen. Javits, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Sen. Javits asked for reports on countries that the State Department believed to be abetting terrorists after a staff assistant, Harold Rosenthal, was killed in a terrorist attack at Yeshiva Air-Port at Istanbul last Aug. 11.

Sen. Javits said a Turkish court has sentenced his aide's convicted assassins to death and the sentence is being appealed.

Assistant Secretary of State Douglas Bennett told Sen. Javits in the letter that authorities will have to be braced for further attacks on U.S. citizens and installations abroad, including those of U.S. companies.

The department also outlined proposals for dealing with terrorism. They include the assignment abroad of "ready-action teams" of psychiatrists and other

specialists trained to deal with kidnappings and hostage situations.

It said numerous diplomatic efforts are under way to develop agreements for international cooperation on controlling, apprehending and prosecuting terrorists.

The department gave reports on the four countries:

• Iraq—the government of Iraq gives political and moral support to all Palestinian rejectionist groups and probably financial, military or training support to a Fatah group and the Wadi Haddad wing of the Front for the Liberation of Palestine, both of which carry out international terrorist activities.

• Libya—the Libyan government, for at least the last five years, has helped a number of terrorist groups and individuals, including the perpetrators of the massacre at the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich. Primarily they have been members of the several "rejectionist" factions of the Palestinian movement who have broken away from more moderate Palestinian leaders.

• Somalia—There is "open cooperation" between the Somali government and the Front for the Liberation of the Somali Coast. The FLSC has been involved in two major terrorist incidents in the last two years.

• Southern Yemen—"There is some public evidence that the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen has on occasion allowed its territory to be used as a sanctuary for terrorists."

Sen. Javits said the reports will form the basis for Foreign Relations Committee hearings next month on international terrorism.

## Tanker Leaking Oil

HANNOVER, May 9 (Reuters).—The 150,000-ton Greek tanker, *Classic*, ran aground near the north German port of Wilhelmshaven today and began to leak oil, the Lower Saxony state government said here.

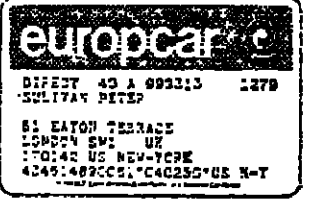
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## An exclusive collection of summer shirts

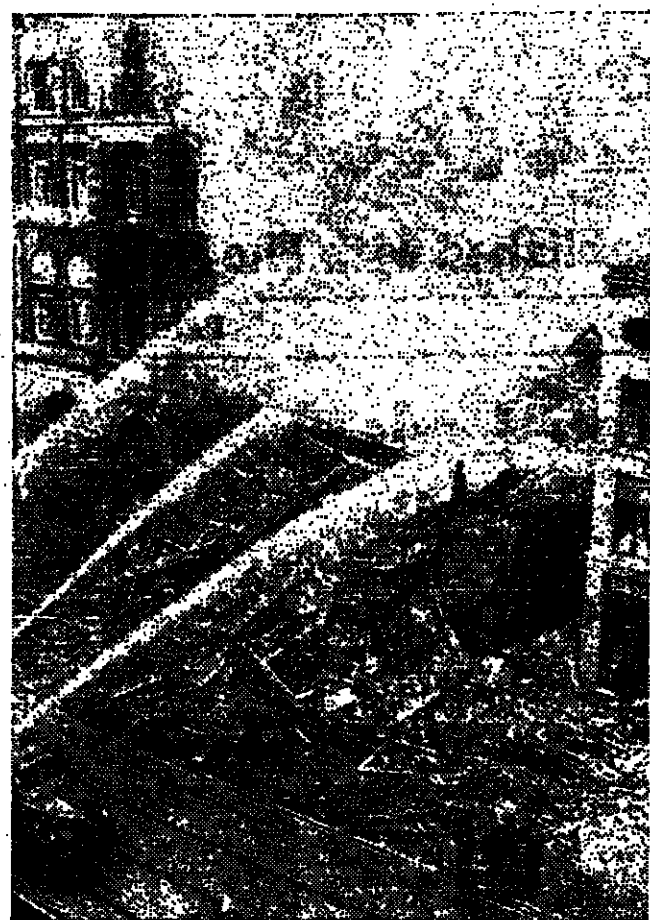
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2, rue Cambon, Paris 1er - Tel. 260.38.63



Firemen pour water onto rubble of the Polen hotel.

## At Least 6 Killed in Hotel Fire In Central Amsterdam; 17 Missing

From Wire Dispatches

AMSTERDAM, May 9.—Fire destroyed a tourist hotel early today, killing at least six persons and possibly trapping others.

Guests leaped from windows into the street to escape the flames, which swept through the 120-bed Hotel Polen on the Rokin, one of the city's main shopping streets, and spread to an adjoining bookshop. Police said that at least two of the victims had fallen to their deaths.

A police spokesman said that 18 persons were not accounted for. He said that 17 of the missing persons were Swedes but did not know the nationalities or identities of those found dead.

Sixty persons were taken to hospitals and 26 were admitted, the spokesman said. Part of the hotel collapsed, damaging three fire engines.

## Major Fire in Toronto

TORONTO, May 9 (AP).—A three-alarm fire that threatened a large section of Toronto's downtown area was brought under control this morning, about three hours after it started.

The fire apparently began in Eaton's Annex, a bargain store, and spread to the adjacent Old Eaton's store, which was being demolished. The fire damaged the roof of the historic Trinity Anglican Church as well as a number of deserted warehouses.

## No Self-Respecting Oil Sheikh Now Can Do Without Airport

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

SARAJEVO, United Arab Emirates, May 9.—Airports are rapidly replacing herds of camels as status symbols in the oil sheikhdoms of the lower Gulf.

They come with terminals, customs, long runways, control towers and, in some cases, even airplanes.

No longer is it enough to have a bigger Mercedes, a longer yacht, a more splendid palace. The sheikhs have gone airport mad.

They are blossoming like wildflowers after a rain from the desert sands of the Emirates, a federation of seven sheikhdoms with a population estimated at 750,000. There already are four international airports, with three more to come, plus three local airstrips.

To the observer, it makes little sense. The new airport here in Sharjah, which opened this year, is within taxiing distance of Dubai's 10-year-old terminal.

The pecking order will change somewhat when Sheikh Rashid bin Sayed al-Maktoum, the ruler of Dubai, gets his new airport. That again should make him top dog in the airport competition—until Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahyan, the Abu Dhabi ruler and President of the Emirates, gets his new airport. But Sheikh Rashid will be able to handle 2,000 passengers an hour when completed, a real source of pride, at least until Sheikh Zayed's comes into being.

All of this costs money—roughly \$100 million an airport. But thanks to the oil boom, which has endowed the natives here—not including the great majority of residents, who are foreign laborers—with a per capita income approaching \$20,000 a year, money is not a problem.

It is not a problem even to the

## Strategic Position

Sheikh Saqr bin Mohammed al-Qasbi of Ras al-Khaimah has no oil production yet but he has a strategic position. His principality lies on the Strait of Hormuz, the narrow opening separating the Gulf of Oman from the larger Gulf.

Saudi Arabia helped Sheikh Saqr build his airport, which opened last year and which in the event of a military emergency could be useful to the Saudi Air Force. So today, Sheikh Saqr and Ras al-Khaimah have an airport, complete with customs, immigration and other formalities, plus a VIP lounge and two scheduled flights a week.

Sheikh Saqr's airport usually is a somnolent place and the locals have no complaints about air traffic noise. One day recently, however, there was great excitement. A jumbo jet transport—Ras al-Khaimah's first such impressive arrival—had just landed loaded with freight.

Unloading the big plane posed a problem because the airport is not equipped for this type of aircraft. But the British manager was optimistic about the future.

The situation was not much different here at Sharjah, which has brought in airport personnel from Frankfurt to manage the complex. Temporary entry and departure lounges were empty and the rent-a-car and currency exchange counters deserted at the moment.

But airport manager Joergen Ries said they already were getting three or four flights a day and, instead of the three airlines now using it, they would have 11 by September.

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## President Under Attack

## Two-Party Sharing of Power Showing Strain in Colombia

By Juan de Onis

BOGOTA, May 9 (NYT).—The agreement under which the Liberal and Conservative parties have cooperated in governing Colombia for nearly 20 years has been badly weakened under President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen.

The President, a Liberal who was elected by a big majority in 1974, has been put on the defensive by inflation, opposition charges of corruption and divisions within his party.

With only a year to go until election of a new president, political agitation has been stirred up by an unsuccessful attempt by hardline Conservatives to initiate an investigation of corruption charges involving the President and his family. The attack provoked Mr. Lopez Michelsen, 63, to threaten to resign if he was not supported by his party.

A congressional majority recently cleared the President of any wrongdoing in the construction of a highway that substantially increased the value of a ranch owned by his three sons. But the spirit of bipartisan cooperation that has existed between the two major parties since 1958 has suffered a serious setback and "public morality" promises to be a major issue in the presidential campaign.

## Leftists Pleased

The evidence of a deterioration of the system by which the two big parties share ministerial posts, governorships and other federal jobs has delighted the leftist parties. But it disturbs many property owners who fear socialism if leftists come to power.

The national pact was forged by the Liberal and Conservative parties after their rivalries caused strife during the 1950s in which an estimated 40,000 persons were killed and in which the military took power to halt the bloodshed.

Nearly 20 years of relative order have produced much progress but landless peasants, badly paid workers and frustrated students have no stake in the system and generate unrest.

The national university here is closed because of student riots and discovery of bomb-making facilities in the dormitories. Rural guerrillas killed 3 soldiers and wounded 10 recently in an ambush of a patrol sent out after 5 farmers were killed by the guerrillas.

## Committed to Democracy

This country of 24 million inhabitants combines a tolerance for violence and lawlessness with a strong commitment by the majority to democratic political institutions based on law. "What people want in this country is a strong president but an elected president, not a dictator," said a coffee planter in Pereira, a conservative rural area.

Not even the revolutionary left expects the armed forces to intervene politically. But there is considerable political uncertainty, largely because the Liberal party is divided over who should be its presidential candidate.

Julio Turbay Ayala, a Bogota politician who has a strong hold on many provincial committees of the Liberal party and who has served as foreign minister, ambassador to the United States and vice-president, is the candidate of the party machine.

## Opposition Forces

He is strongly opposed by Carlos Lleras Restrepo, who was president of Colombia from 1966 to

1970, and by independent of the Liberal party the Mr. Turbay Ayala, identified with shady groups, including power of drug smugglers.

Mr. Turbay Ayala Lopez Michelsen get party nomination in Mr. Lleras Restrepo, a party convention but for nomination have to ed now so that a election next February candidates will be p's presidential candidate, as a direct primary.

The Conservatives are ly to settle on Bellavie an economist and mem liament who ran again Resrepo in 1966.

## Spain Lits Candidatu

(Continued from 1) cludes Mr. Arlas as for the Senate, is on best organized and be in Spain.

Strong in Rural Polls give it 20 of the popular v strongest in rural a each of Spain's prov titled to a minimum House members and by The Communist is general secretary San rillo, a candidate for from Madrid, and members of the par- ber Executive Coma give the Communists cent.

The Socialist War Spain's biggest, put Felipe Gonzalez at the list for the House. P- tiences Gomez headed the Popular Socialis is running separatist Gonzalez's Socialists.

In a related develo, Ortiz Gonzalez has b public works minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotol signed to run in the

## A British Tr Claims Rec

LONDON, May 9 (A ish Rail intercity tr a world record Satur ing an average of 104 hour in a special 1- from London to Bris trate, the driver Queen Elizabeth. The train, with 380 attained speeds of 11 hour and took 67 seconds to complete A British Rail spoke "This is a world recor traction over so long The Guinness Book currently lists as t fastest regular run mile-an-hour average nese service linking Okayama, a 99.9-mile

## Russia Marks W

MOSCOW, May 9 Soviet Union marked anniversary of its Wor victory over Germany observing a moment in tribute to its 20 dead.

## Menten Declares Innocent Calls War Trial 'KGB St

AMSTERDAM, May 9 (UPI)—Mikhailovskiy, an ally of Peter Menten, declared his innocence at the opening today of his trial on war-crimes charges. He called it a "KGB stunt" and challenged the competence of the "three-judge court."

Mr. Menten, who until a year ago lived in semi-retirement in a 50-room mansion filled with paintings and art objects, was charged with involvement in the killing in 1941 of more than 200 persons, mostly Jews, in two Nazi-occupied Polish villages now in Soviet territory—Urich and Podgorodny.

Mr. Menten, 77, said he had at least 24 reasons why court president Johan Schroeder and the two other judges should be disqualified. Mr. Menten began reading a 12-page personal statement but Mr. Schroeder cut him short when he did not outline his reasons.

"I am not guilty," Mr. Menten said, adding that "All of this trial is a show trial... it is a KGB (Soviet secret police) stunt. The public prosecutor (Albert Habermehl) is a part of the chess-board of the Russians."

## Challenge Dropped

Mr. Menten dropped his challenge after Mr. Schroeder said

the court would consist Schroeder pointed out Menten that the Rus have collaborated with in investigating the made no demands Netherlands prosecute

"Mr. Menten will not better or worse than pie," he said.

Mr. Menten deni charge.

He said he had neve one of the villages. U are mistaking me for m he said.

He said documents e from the Dutch Cracow were "crude fak He said he used his all connections "to do what for Jewish acquaintance not name any of them.

Mr. Menten once serv on term for Nazi collabor

Charge "Nonsens

Termining the charge got part of his art collec his victims "nonsensic Menten said. "Those Je country were poor bast from them I had no take."

Investigations into 3 ten's wartime role were ed last year.

The first witness to van der Leeuw of the st- ture for war document Amsterdam described occupation of Poland that it had been prov German documents Mr. Menten was a member Nazi SS.

"This is completely ou question," Mr. Menten r. The prosecution plans up to 100 witnesses from the Soviet Union, Isra Germany, Austria, the States, Sweden and the lands. The trial is exp last until the end of the defense has called nesses.

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## Sees Effort to Kill Carter Plan

## Aspin Assails Small-Carrier Foes

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, May 9 (NYT).

Navy establishment and House Armed Services Committee are seeking to "subvert" the Carter administration and Congress to build aircraft carriers and construction of expensive nuclear-powered ships.

A Democratic congressman in a speech prepared for in the House today, handful of willful men is to thwart the decision of the Carter administration, said Rep. Les Aspin (Wisconsin), a member of the House Armed Services Committee. He said the name and the committee made "inexcusable and untimely" moves designed to

retain the supercarrier program.

Rep. Aspin said that a committee vote last week had delayed the construction of a smaller carrier for at least a year, had sharply cut Navy funds for an aircraft development program linked to the smaller carriers and had "done everything in its power to thwart the mandate of the House" to end the supercarrier program.

Moreover, the Navy, Rep. Aspin charged, had proposed to blur the concept of the small carrier and had created guidelines under which carriers "will have to be bigger, more complicated and more expensive than assumed to date."

A Navy official, denying the charges, said, "We present our recommendations to Congress.

They make the judgments, we follow them." An official Navy statement said: "The Navy's views have been given in repeated and comprehensive hearings before a number of congressional committees and are a matter of public record. The Navy supports the President's budget."

And Rep. Charles Bennett, D-Fla., who is acting chairman of the committee, said: "Mr. Aspin may have information. I don't have it. It would seem if admirals wanted the committee to do something they'd come to the chairman of the Seapower subcommittee, which I am. They haven't come to me. He's making a great big thing out of something in which there's not very much substance in fact."

Rep. Aspin, who has gained a reputation as a critic of excessive military spending and waste, said in his speech that the effort to "subvert" the administration and congressional policy decision was carried out by "a small clique of congressmen and carrier admirals."

"What is at work here is organizational pressure from two of the strongest bureaucracies within the Navy—the naval aviators and the nuclear power advocates," he said. "The aviators have tended to dominate the service since the demise of the battleship admirals in World War II. For them, no carrier deserves consideration unless it carries the largest and most sophisticated aircraft and unless it can attack the Soviet homeland in the face of the most severe threats imaginable. Anything short of a supercarrier is inadequate."

Rep. Aspin cited a House vote in March that turned down a proposal to build a fourth, \$3,400-million nuclear-powered carrier costing \$2.3 billion and the fact that the Senate, in a major legislative victory for Mr. Carter's leaner defense budget, passed a similar measure.

The smaller carriers, costing an estimated \$1.25 billion, are designed to support aircraft capable of vertical or short takeoffs and landings (V-STOL).

Rep. Aspin said that the committee, seeking "to thwart the mandate of the House," had voted to cancel the Navy's request of \$8 million for the V-STOL support program and had severely cut the Navy's request for V-STOL aircraft development.

"V-STOL aircraft are needed to fly off V-STOL carriers," he said. "If the V-STOL plane and you kill—or at least mortally wound—the V-STOL carrier." He said that if the House action were sustained by the Senate in conference, it would "further mutilate the intention of Congress" to advance the cheaper carrier.

Rep. Aspin said that "an even more devastating blow" to the small carrier was delivered last week when the committee barred any transfer of funds from the current fiscal year 1977 defense budget to allow preliminary design work on the carrier, delaying development at least a year.

Navy Retiring 27 Ships

WASHINGTON, May 9 (UPI).—The Navy today announced plans to retire another 27 ships in a year, starting Oct. 1, to bring its fleet to a new low of 462.

The ships, mostly of World War II vintage, include six destroyers, patrol craft, tugs and salvage ships.

Spokesmen said next year should mark a "bottoming out" with new ships increasing the size of the fleet slightly to 474 in 1979.

## Rev. Moon Skips Court Hearing; Case Postponed

RED HOOK, N.Y., May 9 (AP).

The Rev. Sun Myung Moon failed to show up at his arraignment last week on trespassing charges and 10 of his followers who appeared at the hearing pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Moon and his followers contended that they were simply sightseeing at Bard College when they were arrested Thursday afternoon by state police.

The 10 who appeared at the hearing were ordered to post \$100 bond each but were released and given until this afternoon to raise the money.

Noel Tepper, Mr. Moon's attorney, was granted an adjournment of the case against the cult leader until May 27.

"Hopefully, the situation can be resolved by agreement with the complainant before that time," Mr. Tepper said.

More than 100 persons from the area, Bard College and Mr. Moon's seminary in nearby Barrytown showed up at the hearing.



PROBATION—Patricia Hearst leaving court yesterday.

## Miss Hearst Gets Probation From a Compassionate Judge

From Wire Dispatches

LOS ANGELES, May 9.—Patricia Hearst was today given five years' probation for a May, 1974, assault and robbery at a sporting-goods store in suburban Inglewood. She had entered a no-contest plea—in effect an admission of guilt—on the charges but the prosecution joined the defense in asking that the newspaper heiress not be sentenced to another prison term. She could have been given a term of 15 1/2 years to life.

Miss Hearst, now 33, spent 14 months in jail after being captured by the FBI in September, 1975, following a crime spree she allegedly entered under coercion from members of the Symbionese Liberation Army who had kidnapped her in February, 1974.

In March of last year, she was convicted of participating in the April, 1974, holdup of a San Francisco bank and was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for that crime. However, she was free six months ago on \$1.25-million bail and the federal court conviction is under appeal. If the appeal is rejected, in a decision expected soon, she would have to serve 14 months before being eligible for parole from the bank-holdup sentence.

## Heavy Rainfall, Tornado Lash California Coast

LONG BEACH, Calif., May 9 (AP).—A tornado whipped through this coastal community yesterday, tearing off the roofs of a convalescent hospital and dozens of homes as a spring storm lashed southern California, dropping a record two inches of rain.

The tornado, an unusual phenomenon here, cut an erratic five-mile path from the Pacific Ocean to North Long Beach. Police said they received hundreds of reports of toppled trees and roofs ripped off homes and trailers. No injuries or deaths were reported.

Fifty-four elderly patients at a convalescent hospital were evacuated after the roof of the hospital caved in.

"It's really a miracle that nobody was hurt," said Anna Weisman, the hospital's administrator. "The roof was torn loose. It's really a mess."

## Pravda Attacks U.S. Arms Aims

MOSCOW, May 9 (UPI).—The Soviet Union Saturday questioned the Carter administration's commitment to disarmament, implying that its proposals amounted only to "verbiage" and standard election promises.

An editorial in the Communist party newspaper Pravda accused the West, in an attack clearly directed at Washington, of making "allegedly far-reaching proposals which really are aimed at obtaining unilateral advantages and therefore absolutely unrealistic ones."

"Limitation of the arms race and disarmament are not verbiage with us," Pravda said, "not standard features of election promises aimed at little-informed people, but a vital task on whose solution peace and security in the world largely depend."

## Two Persons Die, Two Gravely Ill

## Fatal Slow Virus Hard to Detect and Stop

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 9 (NYT).

A deadly virus that is extraordinarily difficult to detect or destroy has apparently been accidentally transplanted through surgery to at least four persons.

All four developed the rare brain disease characteristic of the infection after many months. Two died; the other two, both in Europe, were near death at latest report. As a result, many neurosurgical centers have changed their procedures, to prevent similar accidents.

The presumed source of infection in all four cases were persons who had died of a rare degenerative brain disorder called Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease that results from a slow virus infection. It is also called pre-senile dementia, because it can produce, at any age, mental deterioration, loss of memory, physical inability to coordinate and other effects that can accompany profound senility. The slow virus infection may take many months or even years to develop, whereas ordinary viruses act in hours or days.

In two of the known cases, the deadly virus appears to have been inoculated by the transplanting of corneas. One of these transplants was done several years ago in New York City and was, at the time, the only known case of its kind in the world. A second was performed more recently in Europe and that patient was recently reported near death.

## Contaminated Gear

In the other two cases, both in Zurich, the virus apparently had contaminated silver electrodes inserted in the brain for diagnostic studies on epilepsy. The same electrodes had previously been used on a person who later died of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease. One of the two patients in Switzerland has already died of the disease. The other developed its classic symptoms and has been in a coma for more than three months.

The viruses, seeming to fly in the face of existing knowledge, are resistant to sterilization by boiling, ultraviolet light, formaldehyde and other chemical disinfectants. They have no characteristic proteins of their own. They cause no inflammation, fever or other known immunologic reaction, yet they kill.

Dr. Carleton Gajdusek, who won a Nobel Prize last year for studies of slow virus infections, said:

"We are really wondering how much of this transmission has gone on."

He said his studies of about 300 cases of the disease showed that about 15 of these patients had undergone neurosurgical operations of some kind in the preceding five years. He said this was about 100 times the number that would be expected considering the rarity of the disease and relative infrequency of that kind of operation.

Four diseases involving slow virus infection are known, two of humans and two of animals. Some scientists think that all four might be caused by the same virus acting somewhat differently in different circumstances and different species.

## 2 HUMAN DISEASES

The two human diseases are Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease and kuru, which is limited to a remote area of New Guinea and was once the leading cause of death among the area's Fore tribe. The two animal diseases are scrapie in sheep and a closely related disease of mink that may have originated when ranch mink were fed sheep carcasses. Some of those sheep had been eliminated from ordinary marketing because they had scrapie.

It was Dr. Gajdusek, a senior scientist of the National Institutes of Health, who first linked kuru, previously believed to be a genetic disorder, to an unconventional

virus infection. Through years of research, he and his colleagues proved that the disease was actually a slow-acting virus infection passed from person to person through ritual cannibalism. As a mark of respect, the Fore tribe's members ate the brains of close relatives who died. Evidently the persons who prepared the ritual feasts accidentally infected themselves, through cuts and scratches, with virus-laden material from the brains. At one time, it appeared that kuru was going to kill off the entire population. When missionaries discouraged cannibalism, however, the disease began to die out and now it has virtually been eliminated.

The cause of kuru, like that of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, was hard to pin down because the virus could not be detected by any known laboratory method. The cause was finally found by injecting material from the brains of human victims into animals. Many months later, almost two years in the first cases, the animals developed the same brain disease.

## Effect on Animals

By now both kuru and Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease have been transmitted to many animal species, producing the same characteristic brain destruction in each. Scrapie also has been transmitted to other animals, including some species of monkeys. The monkeys develop a disorder indistinguishable from Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, Dr. Gajdusek said, suggesting a possible close relationship between the two infections.

The two cases of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease that followed cornea transplants have prompted eye banks to be extremely careful to rule out any kind of disease in a prospective donor before a transplant is done.

Since the two cases of transmission through brain electrodes, surgeons have been discarding expensive electrodes after one use or using models that can be sterilized at high temperatures in an autoclave.

Although Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease is rare, it is far more common in many countries than human rabies and is just as deadly. To understand the natural history of the slow virus infections would take a tremendous amount of effort in epidemiology, both medical and veterinary, Dr. Gajdusek believes. He and other scientists consider it a mystery with life and death implications and feel that such a research effort is justified.

## Transit Resumes In Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, May 9 (AP).—Buses began rolling again yesterday after transit workers ratified a new contract, ending a 44-day strike that affected nearly 400,000 commuters.

Drivers, mechanics and cashiers of the Transport Workers Union approved a contract that is essentially the same as the one they rejected on March 24. Officials of the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority promised near-normal service for the rush hour on all train, trolley and bus lines.

## Soviet Aide Honored

MOSCOW, May 9 (AP).—The Soviet government has honored Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov, 68, by dedicating a bronze bust of him in Mr. Ustinov's home town of Kuzbyshev, Pravda reported.

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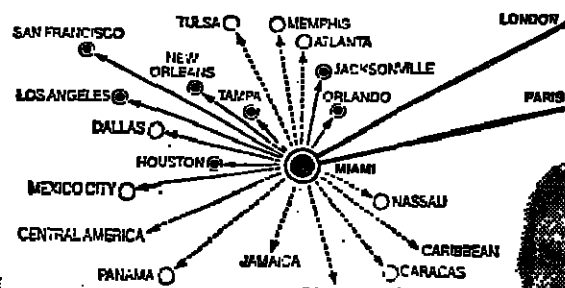
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# Quake-Damaged Friuli Region Is Making a Rapid Recovery

By Alvin Shuster

GEMONA, Italy, May 9 (NYT). —When the earth shook for 36 seconds a year ago, Mrs. Antonette Prigente tumbled from a window in her old stone house on Via del Teatro, broke her arm and spent the next three months in a hospital.

Then she lived in a tent, in a hotel at the seaside and finally moved into her new "home" just outside of what is left of this town, one of the worst-hit in the earthquake. She lives in one of 450 prefabricated houses erect-

ed on vacant land here and it is on a street with no name. Her address is simply 99 Gemona.

"Almost all my neighbors died," she said in the small living room with its prints of landscapes and a vase of pussywillows. "This is a small place but how can I complain? I just don't understand those who do. After an earthquake, you can't have miracles. The fact that I have a roof is something."

About 60,000 survivors of the quake are now in similar temporary homes in this region of

Friuli, the Italian province just south of Austria and west of Yugoslavia. They are no longer in tents or trailers or the railroad cars rushed to the countryside to provide temporary shelter.

Rather, the survivors find themselves living in small new communities like the one here, in isolated prefab homes built on their razed property. Many of their towns are no longer standing and rubble still clogs areas of Gemona and other destroyed villages.

When the quake struck shortly after 9 p.m. last May 6, it killed 1,000 Friulians, injured 2,500, left more than 100,000 homeless, wrecked local industry and generated worldwide sympathy, followed by generosity. After a slow start at rebuilding, the government and local authorities went to work in earnest and performed efficiently.

"The progress has been nothing short of remarkable," said a young man who was erecting a

new wooden prefab. "People thought Italy would fall another test. I think we've done very well."

About 90 per cent of the small industries in the area are now back at work. Temporary schools have kept the children busy. Scaffolds are up alongside many cracked buildings and the bustle of reconstruction is apparent everywhere.

"We were afraid there would be a large exodus of people after the first quake and particularly after another, last September," said Emanuele Chiavola, who now directs the recovery effort for the region. "We concentrated on keeping businesses going so people would have jobs. Just about everyone came back. They didn't want to leave Friuli."

One reason for the success so far was the decision by the Italian government to give extraordinary powers for a time to Giuseppe Zamberletti, an under secretary of interior, who promptly took charge and, among other things, ordered a take-over of land for the temporary housing. Another reason lies in the nature of the Friulians: their good humor, their stoicism and their determination.

## Nightmares and Beauty

Near San Daniele, famous for its hams, a group of women stood outside their temporary homes, looked at their small vegetable patches, talked of the friendliness of their new neighborhood, of the nightmares they still live and of the past beauty of their now deserted town.

"We all have small two-room houses here," said Gina Montecolo. "We keep our doors open all the time. Whoever wakes up first in the neighborhood makes coffee for everyone else. But it's still sad. My husband won't go to the center of town anymore because it just makes him depressed."

"That's true," said Cecilia Syllotti, her next-door neighbor who used to work in the Garibaldi coffee bar in the town center. "It is like being reborn here after all we've been through, earthquakes, tents, exile to the sea, hospitals."



AFTERMATH—An aerial view of Gemona, Italy, after the earthquake of May 6.

In the center of San Daniele, buildings are still standing but most are unsafe. Two families remain and both are lonely without the neighbors who now live in the valley near the factories that produce the hams.

In Malano, visitors are quickly reminded of the U.S. contribution to aid the quake victims. A sign announces that the U.S. government would be erecting a new school "as a lasting testimonial to Italian-American friendship."

and it expresses "deep compassion and understanding for the earthquake-stricken population" of Malano.

The United States is providing \$25 million to aid the survivors by building eight schools in the villages and five old-age homes. Various bills now pending in Congress propose spending more.

The people of Malano have designed a way to express their gratitude. Stretched across the town center is a huge red and

white sign: "To All Our

In Buia, another hill town, the recovery effort is in progress. In the main plaza army cooks quickly set up a kitchen for the homeless, food, clothing and a now sold from small me

But the movie theater was showing a film called "City Will Be Destroyed" on the day of the quake, a pile of stone.

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## He Says 51% Believe Nixon Went to Frost

Return to Public Life  
Possible, 71% Say

From Wire Dispatches

YORK, May 9.—More than half of a sample of those "watched" former President Nixon talk about Watergate in television last week felt several times in response to questions from David Frost, a poll commissioned by the "an Broadcasting Corp."

said Friday that 51 per cent of the viewers felt Mr. Nixon told the truth, 27 per cent told the truth and others had no opinion. The poll, taken by the Seasonwein organization, 2 per cent of those who did the interview did not believe Mr. Nixon said "I am not a crook" or heard about the Nixon interview believe the president was guilty of one of justice or other crime. Newsweek said yesterday.

Just 59 per cent also believe was covering up coverings in the interview, according to a Newsweek-Gallup

Jaworski Doubts Nixon

YORK, May 9 (NYT).—Jaworski, who was the special prosecutor Richard Nixon resigned the day, believed that Mr. made "insufficient admission" in his first television interview with David Frost. An article in Newsweek magazine, his first public reaction interview telecast Wednesday, Mr. Jaworski writes, "that mistakes were made enough. He did more." Jaworski asserts that Mr. "had full knowledge of the in and was an active co-conspirator in the obstruction of then in progress. While, writing in New York magazine, John Ehrlichman, who was second-in-command in Nixon White House and is a inmate at the federal prison, the same feelings when he listened to the Nixon tapes in Safford, Ark., said he used and sold and he as he watched the Nixon



Associated Press

Students burning tires to harass riot police during protest against the construction of another airport near Tokyo.

## Leftists, Police Clash Again In Dispute Over Tokyo Airport

NARITA, Japan, May 9 (Reuters).—Leftists hurled gasoline bombs at four police stations early today in renewed violence over Tokyo's controversial new airport. Six policemen were injured.

Yesterday more than 180 policemen were hurt, two of them seriously, when riot squads fought with thousands of farmers and leftists protesting the airport. It was completed in 1973 but has not been opened yet because of the bitter campaign against it. Nearly 300 demonstrators were reported injured in yesterday's clashes, during which leftists loaded cars with gasoline bombs, set them ablaze and sent them rolling toward police units. More than 30 protesters were arrested.

Early today leftists threw fire bombs at two police stations, one just outside the capital and another in Tokyo.

Authorities at Narita, which was designed to relieve congestion at Tokyo's Haneda Airport, have started test flights following the demolition last Friday of two steel towers built by protesters near the main runway to prevent planes landing or taking off.

But late yesterday demonstrators put up a new 50-foot wooden structure nearby.

Police are now deciding whether to knock this down as well—a move which would almost certainly lead to more clashes.

## 'No-Fault' Law in Australia Makes Divorce Easier, Cheaper

By Fox Butterfield

CANBERRA, May 9 (NYT).—When Tom Steele and his wife decided after five years of unsuccessful marriage to get a divorce, he filled out a simple government form attesting that their marriage had "irretrievably broken down." Within days he got a 10-minute hearing before the local office of Australia's new family court. That was it.

"Afterward," said Mr. Steele, a former sailor, "my wife rang me up on the telephone and said congratulations. She was very nice about it. The whole thing was very civilized, no arguing about who was wrong, no mucking about."

The Steeles' relatively painless path to divorce was made possible by a national no-fault divorce ordinance, called the Family Law, that came into effect last year. Under the new decree, a couple need only show that they have been separated for 12 months and have no intention of continuing their marriage.

It is also possible to get a divorce decree on the day of application, although in the larger cities there is a backlog on court calendars.

In one instance, court officials in Canberra recalled, a middle-aged woman arrived at 3 a.m. after driving 250 miles from a small rural town. Her husband was in jail for murder, he was sharing a cell with her son who had been convicted of another crime. "We felt we owed her something, so we drew up her papers in about five minutes," a clerk said.

Initially Controversial

Although the divorce law was initially controversial and raised fears that Australia's already rising divorce rate would increase, judges, social workers and many Australians who have gotten divorced under the law believe it is a major improvement.

"The new law is a humane step forward," said Don McKenzie, national director of the Family Court Counseling Service which was set up by the decree. "There is much less tension in the courtroom."

## 15 Cases of Typhoid Noted in Australia

MELBOURNE, May 8 (UPI).—A Victorian State typhoid scare intensified late yesterday as the number of confirmed cases rose to 15.

Health Department authorities said that a worker in a coffee shop is suspected of being the source of the disease. The department said it was unlikely that there would be any secondary cases, as only persons who ate food at the coffee shop were likely to have contracted the disease.

since there is no longer any need to prove who was at fault. And this has enabled people to focus on the real problem, the welfare of the children," he added.

Mr. McKenzie said about 70 per cent of the couples are working out their child custody and property settlement agreements without having to go to court. That is a significant improvement over the old law. And many are using the new counseling service, which has been swamped with requests for help.

The law has helped people to cut court costs and lawyers' fees, and perhaps 10 per cent of the people applying for divorce have been able to complete all the paperwork and other details without hiring a lawyer.

If there is no conflict over the division of property and child custody, applicants only have to complete an 11-paragraph questionnaire.

Mr. McKenzie said he believed that the new law so far has been predominantly beneficial to women.

## Disruption Gains In Australian Airport Strike

SYDNEY, May 9 (Reuters).—Air traffic controllers ignored government warnings to return to work today and end a strike which has closed Australian airports for three days.

The strike for more pay has left 40,000 international passengers stranded.

The disruption caused by the walkout on Friday increased, with interstate and overseas air mail services suspended and tens of thousands of passengers likely to remain stranded at least until Friday, when the controllers will vote on whether to continue the strike.

Sir John Moore, president of the arbitration commission, said the organization would consider the controllers' claims for a 36-per-cent raise on May 16. Union officers were angered by the delay because they were ready to begin talks immediately.

## Strike Hits SAS

STOCKHOLM, May 9 (Reuters).—A strike by 2,200 Swedish and Norwegian cabin attendants today grounded all international flights of the Scandinavian Airlines system due to take off from Sweden, Denmark and Norway. SAS flights elsewhere in the world were not affected but aircraft would become strikebound if they had to return to Scandinavia.

Danish cabin attendants today said they would join their striking colleagues but not until midnight May 17.

women—"All those wives who have gotten tired of having their husbands out drinking all night and can't see anything left in marriage for themselves. There are some bewildered husbands."

He also said there are some surprises in the law. Children are no longer automatically given to the mothers. Indeed, in about half of the cases they are going to the fathers. The settlement depends on the parents' financial resources, the closeness of the relationship between parent and child and the father's or mother's personal habits.

The new law also gives children over 14 the right to a voice in the decision. "The old meal-ticket notion of marriage for women is gone. The chance of marrying a rich man and biting him for alimony is not on," Mr. McKenzie said.

## 14 Die Off Zanzibar

DAR ES SALAAM, May 9 (AP).—Fourteen women drowned off Zanzibar Saturday when the boat in which they were passengers capsized, authorities said today.

This change reflects the increasing number of Australian women who work, he added.

In its first year, the new law sharply increased the number of divorces, with the figure rising to 57,639 last year from 24,229 in 1975. Mr. McKenzie and others attributed that jump to the initial rush by people who had been unwilling to go through divorce under the old laws, which had required proof of adultery or of various kinds of mistreatment.

The law is one of a series of social and economic laws passed by the since-defeated Labor party government of Prime Minister Gough Whitlam during his three years in office, from 1972 to 1975. Mr. Whitlam also set up national health care and legal aid programs, made university education free nationally, secured land for Australia's 150,000 underprivileged aborigines and provided large government aid to the arts.

This legislation reflected a new era in Australia in keeping with the country's tremendous economic growth and improved international contacts. Boys at Australia's prestigious British-

style "public" schools (private in the U.S. sense) still wear school suits and ties. But the country's strict, almost Victorian censorship of books and movies has been ended and pubs no longer close at 6 p.m.

## Cyprus Tries 3 In Envoy Slaying

NICOSIA, May 9 (UPI).—Six Greek Cypriots went on trial today on charges of taking part in the Aug. 19, 1974, attack on the U.S. Embassy here, an assault in which Ambassador Roger Davies and an employee were killed.

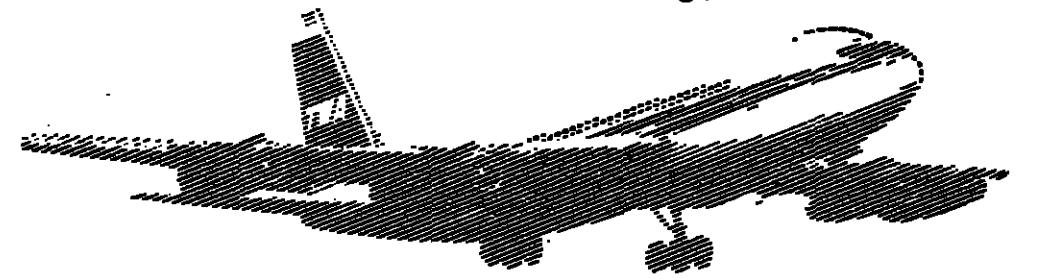
All pleaded not guilty. The court dropped charges against one because of insufficient evidence.

Three defendants are charged with killing the 53-year-old ambassador and employee Antonette Varnava. With the others, they face lesser charges of carrying firearms and explosives, taking part in a riot and causing damage to property. The trial is expected to last several weeks.

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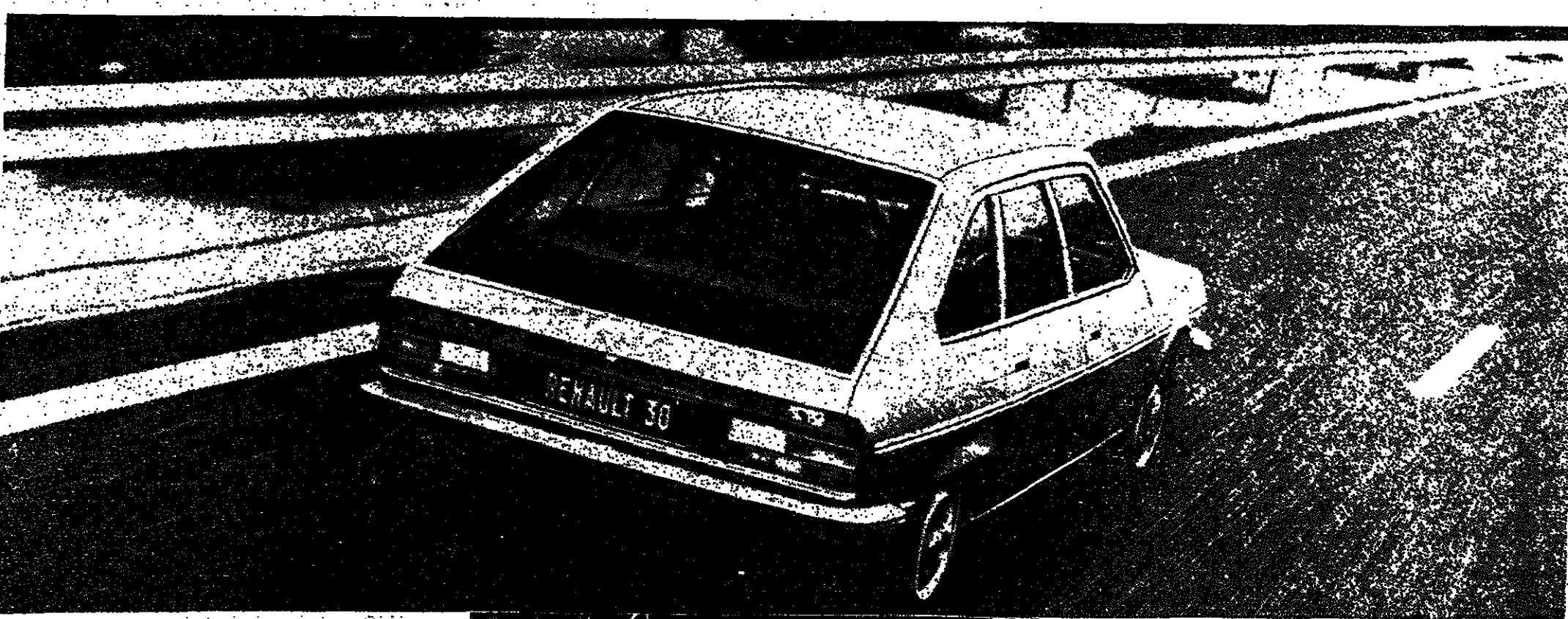
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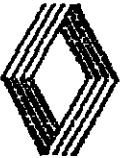
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## RENAULT 30 TS, the uncommon 6 cylinder





## What Is Our Africa Policy?

The other day Andrew Young pronounced the South African government "illegitimate" and, when corrected by the State Department, insisted still that that government was "unrepresentative" and that it was only the "agency in charge." Our United Nations ambassador then set up a series of private engagements in South Africa on his own—that is, with as little acknowledgment as possible of Pretoria's authority within its own borders. Unsurprisingly, South Africa now does not wish to admit Mr. Young on his chosen terms. Rather, it wants him to go through channels in a manner compelling him to accept its authority. Thus has a test of wills been joined.

Put aside for the moment the familiar question of whether Mr. Young was acting for his government or for himself. Is his tactic of undeclared psychological warfare the best way, or a proper way, for the United States to advance its goals in southern Africa? We do not dismiss this approach out of hand. Many Americans, and no doubt many black South Africans (and some whites), will be gratified by his open display of contempt for the South African government and by the propaganda defeat that Pretoria will almost certainly suffer regardless of how its confrontation with Ambassador Young turns out. There is a school of thought holding that it is precisely through such foreign-applied shocks that the apartheid system can be weakened and set up for domestic dismantling. By this theory, Mr. Young's affront to protocol is a small price to pay, and the government's anger and discomfort are proof that the strategy is working.

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We have grave misgivings, which extend considerably beyond the question of how the United States would have reacted if, say, Moscow and Peking had privately arranged to send delegations to Watts after the riots—the analogy is not all that far-fetched. The question we ask is how best can the United States gain the cooperation of South Africa for 1) bringing majority rule promptly to Rhodesia and Namibia and 2) hastening tolerably orderly change within South Africa itself. Is it better to regard the government of South Africa as a partner, however reluctant and unreliable, in one or both of these enterprises, or as an adversary? Can

we have it both ways, demanding Pretoria's diplomatic cooperation even while making it clear that its payoff is not a certain understanding of its domestic difficulties but a more insistent pressure to resolve them? Granted, it would be nice to have our cake and eat it too. But given the siege mentality that dominates the ruling Nationalist party, is there not a risk that such pressure will squeeze out what admittedly few moderate tendencies exist within it?

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In fact, this incident illustrates not so much Mr. Young's idiosyncratic style, by now almost a bore, as the Carter administration's failure to date to articulate or, as far as we know, to compose a coherent African policy. Since Vice-President Mondale is about to meet South African Prime Minister John Vorster in the administration's first policy-level contact with Pretoria, the lag is a serious one. The South African scene, after all, is incredibly complex and volatile. Good intentions alone are of scant value. Ill-considered involvement of a sort that promoted more rather than less violence could have devastating consequences, of which American embarrassment might be one of the smaller. The effect on the welfare of those millions of South Africans whose racial relations the United States is trying, at long range, to reorder must be the dominating consideration.

In other areas of foreign policy, the administration has tried hard, and with considerable success, to gain advance public understanding for its purposes in negotiation with foreign countries. It has not done so in respect to South Africa. Rather it has permitted the impression to be spread that it is allowing individuals such as Andrew Young to improvise policy on the basis of personal predilections. Handing Mr. Mondale the Vorster brief does not solve the problem. The Vice-President does not seem to have communicated even to the administration's own foreign-policy bureaucracy what it is he is setting out to do. There is a real danger here of running off the rails if the administration does not slow down, figure out a policy that is at once responsible and feasible and likely to secure a solid domestic underpinning, and explain it clearly, first at home.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Doing Business With China

The resumption of Chinese-American negotiations to settle financial claims is a vital step toward normal trade relations and part of a broader effort by the new Peking leadership to revive exchanges with the outside world. The talks provide a chance to advance the relationship despite the differences over Taiwan that block political "normalization"—a euphemism for the exchange of embassies and full diplomatic recognition.

China's trade with the United States declined dramatically during last year's power struggle, when a radical faction campaigned for maximum self-sufficiency. Chinese-American exchanges, which had increased from \$95 million in 1972 to \$934 million in 1974, dropped back in 1975 and 1976 to \$339 million. Some analysts read this as a sign of Peking's displeasure over America's failure to move to full diplomatic relations at the expense of Taiwan. But this theory is not supported by the trade statistics and by the resumed financial negotiations.

The main decline was in Chinese purchases of American agricultural products as harvests improved. They amounted to \$655 million in 1974 and zero in 1976. This year, with drought in China, American grain is being sought again. There has been much less swing in Chinese imports of nonagricultural products from the United States. They declined from \$154 million in 1974 to \$126 million in 1976. China's exports to the United States—the key elements needed to cover the costs of Peking's imports—have risen steadily from \$32 million in 1972 to \$203 million in 1976. Moreover, China's trade declined with most countries in 1976, not

just with the United States. And this year, now that the radicals have been purged, trade once more is increasing with most countries, including the United States.

In trade, as in cultural and scientific exchanges and other areas, Peking is clearly striving for moderate progress. It does not appear to be intensifying pressure on the United States to abandon Taiwan.

The effort to settle financial claims fits into this pattern. The issue arose during the Korean war, in 1950, when the United States blocked about \$80 million of Chinese assets here. China retaliated by seizing about \$200 million worth of American property. After President Nixon's visit in 1972, attempts were made to negotiate a settlement, but they bogged down in technical complexities and were more or less broken off in 1975.

Until the reciprocal claims are resolved, China is ineligible for American Export-Import Bank credits. China exports to the United States are also denied so-called "most-favored-nation" treatment and are subject to abnormally high tariffs. By resuming the claims negotiations, China indicates a clear desire to lift trade with the United States above the present modest level.

It would be wise to settle the claims quickly. Claims against most Communist countries have been settled over the years for less than the 40 cents on the dollar now offered by Peking. The advantages that would flow from a stimulated trade promise a much greater return to both countries than further legalistic maneuvers over Taiwan.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### 'Guernica' for Guernica

In (New York's) Museum of Modern Art hangs Picasso's greatest masterpiece, "Guernica," which he painted as a cry of anguish after the defenseless Basque town was destroyed by German bombers in 1937.

Picasso lent the painting to the New York museum on condition that it was returned to Spain when Franco was gone.

Spain has so much. Could it not be generous and restore a part of the past to a town that has so little?

—From the Sunday Express (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 10, 1902

NEW YORK—A great mass of volcanic fire and boiling mud has wiped the town of St. Pierre, Martinique, off the map; 25,000 inhabitants, their homes and boats and belongings were completely wiped out of existence. This is terrible news that comes from the French West Indian island. It is a disaster such as had no parallel since Pompeii and Herculaneum were buried in volcanic fire from Vesuvius 1,823 years ago.

#### Fifty Years Ago

May 10, 1927

NEW YORK—The fate of Captains M. Nungesser and François Coli, heroic French airmen, is unknown tonight, and their gallant "White Viking" of the air is down on the sea somewhere on the Atlantic between Ireland and New York, probably near the Newfoundland coast. United States and Canadian ships are patrolling the whole area trying to find the two men as all of America and Europe await the results.



## Russians Talk of A-Arms Cuts

By William Beecher

MOSCOW—The Soviet Union is contemplating a cut of 10 per cent in the strategic forces ceiling as part of the compromise aimed at achieving a SALT-2 treaty this year.

This became apparent in an unusually candid interview Wednesday with some of the Soviet Union's top SALT experts.

Dr. Georgi Sviatov, head of the defense technological section of the influential Institute of the USA, said he could conceive of a SALT-2 agreement containing the following elements:

- A 10-per-cent reduction in the ceiling of 2,400 long-range missiles and bombers tentatively agreed to at Vladivostok in 1974.
- "Some limitation" on Soviet deployment of their controversial Backfire bomber.
- A ban on U.S. Cruise missiles on attack submarines, surface ships and land-launchers. Air-launched Cruise missiles, however, would be permitted.
- And "maybe a limitation on the number of tests" of intercontinental ballistic missiles.

**'Personal' View**

Dr. Sviatov, who a couple of times noted he was only venturing a personal view, not an official position, was nonetheless flanked by the deputy director, the executive secretary and the other principal SALT expert of the institute.

Experienced diplomats, when informed of the interview, said it was extremely unlikely the points would have been made without advance clearance at the very top of the Soviet government.

The interview seems an attempt to send a more detailed signal in advance of the resumption of SALT negotiations in Geneva May 16 at the sub-Cabinet level, and the resumption of discussions there on May 18 between Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

The terms outlined here seek a compromise between Soviet insistence on returning to the Vladivostok formula while constraining the American Cruise missile, with President Carter's desire to start missile reductions now and to put some restraint on technological improvements of ICBMs by limiting the number of tests each year to six on each side.

**Ranges Compared**

Dr. Sviatov said that from his perspective putting major constraints on U.S. air-launched Cruise missiles "doesn't matter." He pointed out that such weapons, if placed on U.S. bombers, would have to take the place of short-range attack missiles (SRAM). Some kind of limitation on Cruise-missile range would make sense, he said, but the choice should be up to American commanders whether they want the slower, longer-range Cruise missile or the shorter-range SRAM. American specialists have been talking about a range of some

1,550 miles for the Cruise missile. The SRAM has a range of about 100 miles.

Dr. Yuri Streltsov, who heads the arms control section of the institute, said he would prefer that all Cruise-missile tests be banned until a SALT-3 agreement can be worked out. A test moratorium was urged some time ago by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D. Mass., and a group of other lawmakers but was challenged by then Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Dr. Streltsov expressed concern that if the Soviet Union agreed to a 1,550-mile range limitation on the air-launched Cruise missile, the United States might later develop a more efficient fuel which would extend this range considerably, without any opportunity for Soviet verification.

He also noted that in the case of sea-based Cruise missiles, verification would be impossible, especially if based on submarines. And if the Soviet Union develops advanced Cruise missiles for their ships, this would pose a costly air defense problem for the United States. He suggested it would cost the United States \$10 billion to beef up its skimpy air defenses to counter such a threat.

**MX Missile**

Diplomatic sources said another reason for the Russian attempt to curb the Cruise missile is its reluctance to put out an enormous investment to try to match American weapons technology.

Both men were worried about the so-called MX missile, which

President Carter offered to ban as part of a comprehensive package involving reductions down to 1,800 to 2,000 on each side.

The proposed ability of the MX to destroy superhardened Russian missile silos would be counter to the spirit of SALT, they said, and if the Russians followed suit and deployed large mobile missiles in underground tunnels, as conceived for MX, neither side could verify with confidence each other's force levels.

On the Backfire bomber, which American intelligence insists has unfueled range sufficient to bomb targets throughout much of the United States, and which the Russians insist is only a "regional" medium range bomber, Dr. Sviatov said he could conceive of unilateral constraints by the Soviet Union to ease American concerns. These might include agreement not to build up the force of refueling tankers, not to station Backfires at northern bases close to the United States to exercise them at maximum range.

But on this issue Dr. Streltsov seemed more flexible. He indicated that removal of aerial refueling capability might offer a possible compromise.

Both men insisted the United States should not insist on holding down the number of Backfires unless it is willing either to reopen the issue of including fighter-bombers and Pershing missiles in Europe, or shifting the issue to a multilateral forum.

## Letters

### Tunisian Situation

The analysis of the Tunisian situation presented in your April 25 (by Jonathan C. Randall) edition seems to be on the whole an accurate and perceptive one. May I however regret the sweeping statement that under Ahmed Ben Salah "Tunisia pushed farm collectivization further than the Communist regimes of Eastern Europe." The question of land reform is a complex one under any circumstances, and in Tunisia it was part of a much wider attempt at transforming the economic, social and cultural structures inherited from both the precolonial past and the colonial domination. The printing, without discussion, of this kind of official propaganda is not likely to contribute to a better understanding of the situation.

Transformations undertaken by the Tunisian government when Mr. Ben Salah was minister of development were not only supported by President Bourguiba, as evidenced by many of his speeches in this period, but also approved by the government as a whole and the political bureau of the Destour party until September, 1969, when a few affluent landowners—including the present Premier and Mr. Bourguiba's second wife, Mrs. Ben Ammar—feared losing some of their formerly or recently acquired properties and managed to influence the President to the point of having the policies reversed. Mr. Ben Salah ousted from the government, arrested, and sentenced to ten years of hard labor for "high treason."

The Movement of Popular Unity led by Mr. Ben Salah was circulated a five-point program whose unobjectionability, one may presume, is not without links with the many arrests you have reported. The program

requested (1) the liberation of all political prisoners and the definitive cancellation of ongoing prosecutions and past condemnations; (2) the abolition of repression and torture as well as the respect of public liberties; (3) the establishment of a provisional government of national solidarity which would elaborate a charter of democratic freedoms allowing for people's participation at all levels of government; (4) the free election of a new parliament which would reform the Constitution and formulate the economic, social and cultural choices of the country—both questions being then submitted to referendum; and (5) the free election of a new president.

It seems clear that through the adoption of such a program, the Movement of Popular Unity has established that it has chosen the democratic way to change. This is the alternative to Mr. Bourguiba's decadent life presidency so aptly described in your article.

MARC NEEFIN,  
Bursins, Switzerland.

### Cuba, Vietnam

Laurence H. Silbermann's article "Recognize Cuba and Vietnam Now" (JET, April 28, 1977) is dangerous because this kind of thinking may lead to the extension of the last-war in Southeast Asia into some type of cold war for another 10 or 20 years.

Responsible Americans cannot talk about human rights in Vietnam unless they accept the right of Vietnam to exist as a country. One effective way to improve the significant rights of Vietnamese now in that wounded land, is to help in the solving of various urgent problems inherited from the war.

The liberation of officers of the old regime could certainly be

John Dornberg

From Munich:

Skeptics maintain that what you see is less a smile

(by Schmidt) than

meticulously gritted teeth.

MUNICH—Politics may indeed be the art of the possible, but even more, it often seems, it entails the skill of projecting an image of consummate confidence in the face of total adversity.

By that criterion, West Germany's Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is a master with few peers. He seems almost uniquely endowed with a rare gift for packaging his troubles in a wrapping of poise and promise.

On television, in interviews and from the government bench during Bundestag debates he invariably exudes an air of equanimity bordering on cocksureness. And last weekend in London, for the summit, his persistent dental smile gave the impression that what conflicts there may be between him and Jimmy Carter amount to little more than a competition between rival kickpastes.

Yet one can't help wondering what he has to smile about.

**Nagging Question**

Seven months after squeaking back into office with a paper-thin margin, a nagging question continues to loom over Schmidt's left-liberal coalition government of Social and Free Democrats (SPD and FDP). Can it possibly survive a full four-year term?

And lately the prognoses have become increasingly dismal. Oddly enough, the coalition is not yet threatened by a serious rift between the two partners, although it has become increasingly evident that theirs is primarily a paper marriage of convenience held together largely by the absence of suitable or viable alternatives.

Nor are there likely to be the sort of formal defections from the ranks of either which led to a near-fatal erosion of their parliamentary majority in 1973. Much less is there any meaningful challenge from the opposition Christian Democrats (CDU/CSU) who appear more lackluster, leaderless and in greater disarray than ever.

The troubles are mainly within the SPD itself—a party afflicted and enfeebled by corruption scandals, nepotism, displays of incompetence, deep ideological divisions and factional warfare, a party skeptical and even contemptuous of its leadership, barely tolerant of the Chancellor whose pragmatism keeps it in power, and seemingly intent upon committing political suicide.

Those troubles were never more apparent, nor multiplied in quicker succession, than during the past few weeks—especially in those areas of the country where the SPD has traditional roots and has been in power longest.

There were the ignominious and long-awaited ouster of Albert Osswald as SPD chairman of Hesse last month. Osswald had already resigned as the state's Prime Minister in October because of his role in a large financial scandal.

In West Berlin, 10 days ago, another financial affair, albeit minor and inconsequential by comparison with that in Hesse, triggered the fall of Mayor Klaus Schmeitz and his entire Cabinet.

Although the SPD managed to present a bright and promising new figure—Dietsch Schöbe—as Schmeitz's replacement, it is barely

clinging to power in that state where for nearly decades it had enjoyed majorities. Were elections called in Berlin now, surely the SPD would be to win 35 per cent of the vote in Bavaria's CDU sea.

In Munich, long an SPD minority government because of its deputy mayors, then disillusioned, quit the party has been embroiled in inter-warfare between its irreconcilable left and right wings for Kronsawitter himself, although a member, has boycotted caucuses and meetings since leftists booted him out of municipal SPD chairmanship year.

Other troubles with the SPD itself not a cohesive bloc, meanwhile also brought it national leadership on an incoming election course with the SPD youth organization.

The SPD's recently chairman, Uwe Benninger, been suspended from party membership—an initial procedure toward his expulsion from party. At issue are his views and statements which SPD leadership considers patently with party rules an abey and one might add, w chances at the polls.

The most serious confrontation however, is just starting to shape—over Schmidt's atomery plans to which a mass vociferous and potentially full group of anti-nuclears the SPD are implacably opposed.

As Schmidt sees it, full economic and economic recovery depend on economic growth can only be achieved by bringing West Germany's energy primarily through nuclear.

In northern Schleswig-Holstein where atomic power is so tantamount to the bumbac state SPD leaders are replotting the Chancellor's is this issue.

### Breaking Discipline

Their scenario calls for ing party discipline by against the upcoming budget in the Bundestag because it would take six of Schölsche's 10 SPD deputies defeat the bill, and w coincidentally, the entire g ment.

Although Schmidt's public utility remains high, that party is waning tangibly. A precarious hold on power only five of West German states, and according to a survey would barely win 5 cent of the vote were national elections to be held.

Fortunately for the Chan he doesn't have to go to the Not yet, at least. Perhaps is why he keeps smiling, some skeptics maintain that you see is less a smile meticulously gritted teeth.

Apparently he is determined to keep doing his thing without the party's support the process, however, he increasingly like a Char without a party, or as would say, a very able, with no ship.

advanced if the Vietnamese could feel more secure from foreign intervention, in an area where the influence of "the United States is still very effective in many places.

Mr. Silbermann is certainly free to express his appreciation of such or such political choice of another country, but from a university professor, his analysis did show an obvious lack of scientific approach, so common among American scholars. Ambassador Silbermann seems to miss the very essence of President Carter's policy, in which, I hope, moral values go beyond the normal conveniences of daily gold-par transactions.

Paris. TRUONG NGUYEN.

### Riot Control

I can't disagree too strenuously with The Washington Post editorial, "A Senseless Slay at Pakistan" (JET, April 23-24). The philosophical rationale for U.S.

military assistance program that they enable a friendly to "prepare for defense against an aggressor. Tear gas is used against invading aggressors; it is used only against the civilians of the country. If the State Department or the Pentagon of White House want to see foreign government in brief on street riots, let them fire hoses. If they insist something more lethal, rubber bullets. But I don't think internal riot control is of our business, especially the riots are in protest against government abuses. Virtually that The Washington Post about Bhutto and his government—genuine achievement pushing development forward and "enhancing human rights"—is simply nonsense. We at not be sending tear gas to country—least of all Pakistan.

RICHARD F. WILSON  
Honolulu, Hawaii



out Still Faltering

## Paisley Tours North Ireland Kindle Support for Strike

ST. May 9 (AP).—The Paisley stumped North and today trying to whip out for a faltering week by Protestant ex-while strong-arm squads and barricades to get sage across.

Paisley, a preacher-politician, old cheering supporters, a staunchly Protestant north of here, "The ist go on."

Paisley denied reports that considering calling off the at has failed to paralyze the.

Protestant insiders report Mr. Paisley's United Action Council was strong signs of a split either the abortive stop-ould be abandoned as a [ its rejection by North- and's million Protestants, bombs exploded near the city center tonight, caus-ange but no casualties, riodown, 30 miles south- the capital, two senior n were injured in clashes neral strike demonstra-ated Press International.]

mbings, Roadblocks  
ment officials estimat- at least four-fifths of the 's 600,000 workers defied ad intimidations, bomb-oadblocks to go to their ay. That was the best since the strike began. union leader Terry Car-rted a 95-per-cent at- rate at most factories. people of Ulster made it

## Herreshoff, nt Designer, in Florida

COL. R.I., May 9 (AP).—sy de W. Herreshoff, 80, a of, an internationally fam-ly of yacht designers, tuesday in Coconut Grove,

son of Nathaniel Herre- under of Bristol's Herre- Manufacturing Co., Mr. off supervised construc- of seven America's Cup rs during his years as the bief naval architect.

## Iuzma Kiselyov

OW, May 9 (Reuters).—Kiselyov, 74, a former and foreign minister of Byelorussia who frequently ted the republic at the Nations General Assembly, d, the Byelorussian Com- party newspaper Soviet-Byelorussia has reported, 1938 to 1940 he served as of the republic, which on Poland. In 1945, he the republic's delegation San Francisco conference tablished the UN Charter.

## Raymond Roche

AS. France, May 9 (AP).—nd Roche, 85, for 30 years r in organizing auto races ce died yesterday.

## Irwin Fischer

ETTE, Ill., May 9 (AP). Fischer, 73, retired or- of the Chicago Symphony tra, died Saturday.

very clear today they want no part of this strike," a government spokesman said. However, there were isolated pockets of die-hard strikers, mainly in the Protestant strongholds of Belfast and the east coast port of Larne, which has been closed since Tuesday.

The 32-member Action Council sponsored the strike in a bid to force a major British policy changes in Northern Ireland.

## Farmers Active

The spokesman said today that the intervention of hundreds of farmers from Ulster's Protestant hinterland indicated growing support for the spluttering shut-down.

The farmers blocked major highways on Belfast's outskirts and around the predominantly Protestant towns of Portadown, Ballymena and Larne with tractor, police reported.

Mr. Paisley said Ballymena was sealed by the strikers and would remain so until the British bowed to the strikers' demands for an offensive against the Irish Republican Army and the restoration of Protestant rule in the province.

The British have repeatedly refused the return to Protestant rule, fearful of alienating minority Catholics and boosting support for the IRA.

In Protestant streets in Belfast early today, militant strikers ordered anyone who looked like they were going to work to go home.

A journalist saw a man punched and kicked by a gang of strikers in an east Belfast alley.

Strikers hijacked vehicles in the area to make barricades but police, backed by hundreds of troops, quickly cleared them.

Several minor clashes were reported and at least 13 persons were arrested, a police spokesman said.

## Jailed Dissident In South Korea On Hunger Strike

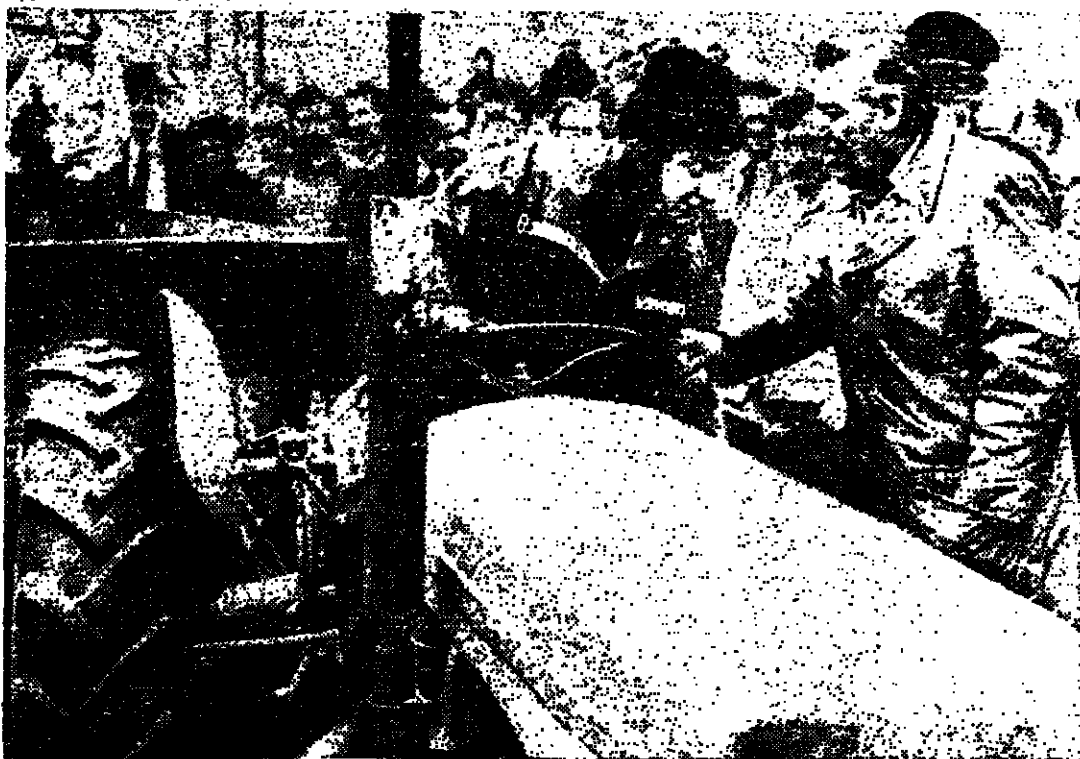
SEOUL, May 9 (AP).—Jailed opposition leader Kim Dae Jung has begun a hunger strike to demand better conditions for himself and other political prisoners, his lawyer said today.

The lawyer, Lee Taik Don, said Mr. Kim began the hunger strike Saturday in his cell at Chirju, 220 miles south of Seoul.

Mr. Kim, 51, who lost the 1971 election to President Chung Hee Park, has been in jail since March of last year. He is serving a five-year prison term for signing a "manifesto" for democracy issued by dissidents last year.

Seventeen other dissidents also were convicted in the case and eight are still in jail. The lawyer said Mr. Kim was demanding that restrictions on visits to him be lifted. He said Mr. Kim is allowed one five-minute visit by a family member each month and that lawyers' visits also are restricted.

The dissident leader also is asking for medical treatment by a specialist for his arthritis and adrenal-gland problems and that he be allowed to write freely and receive letters and books without censorship.



STRIKE BACKER—The Rev. Ian Paisley, at right, speaks to a farmer on a tractor blocking the road at Dundonald, during general strike called by militant Protestants.

## 5 Provinces Bar Tariff Union With Quebec

By Henry Giniger

MONTREAL, May 9 (ONT).—Five of Canada's largest provinces are opposed to a Quebec proposal to continue an economic association with the rest of Canada if Quebec achieves independence.

The premiers of the four western provinces—British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba—met recently and rejected in a joint statement any political dismemberment of the Canadian confederation. They said an economic association was not a logical sequel to the separation of Quebec.

The western premiers thus followed the lead of Premier William Davis of Ontario, Canada's most heavily populated province, who warned Quebec two weeks ago not to think it could be independent and continue economic ties with the rest of Canada.

The four Atlantic provinces—New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island—have also been hostile to Quebec independence but have not made any specific statements on the issue of economic association.

Premier Allan Rock of Saskatchewan said that the idea of common tariffs or a customs union between Quebec and the rest of Canada was not practical, any more than it was practical

between Canada and the United States.

Economic experts have pointed out that federal tariff policies work to protect manufacturing centers in Ontario and Quebec to the detriment of other provinces. It is argued that the west would not be willing to help Quebec industry if that province declared independence.

The stand taken by the leaders of five provinces where most of Quebec's Canadian market lies was a setback for the Quebec government's campaign to induce its people to accept independence.

The latest polls continue to show only a minority of the Quebec population favoring separation. A referendum is to be held on the question at an unspecified date

and all indications are that the government can only win if it can convince voters independence will not mean isolation.

Ontario and the western provinces appear to be trying to defeat this strategy by telling Quebec voters not to count on an economic association if they opt for independence. Instead, the western premiers called for changes in the sharing of power between the provinces and the national government in Ottawa.

Despite the hostile reception, the Quebec government is continuing studies that will lead to detailed proposals for economic ties not only with the rest of Canada but with the United States if independence is proclaimed.

## The Name Is the Game

## Greek Politics Remains a Family Affair

By Mary Anne Weaver

ATHENS, May 9 (WP).—A recent decision by an Athens judge gave legal substance to what has long been accepted within Greek ruling circles: The name of the Liberal party belongs to the Venizelos family.

The decision was a reaffirmation of the hereditary nature of Greek politics, an approach that places the political process firmly in the hands of the country's elite.

When rumors circulated that a Cretan politician was about to revive the Liberals, Nikitas Venizelos, the son and grandson of former Liberal premiers, went to court in Athens to lay claim to the party name that was part of his family legacy. The court's decision drew nods of assent from the political establishment.

## Pervasive Influence

The makeup of the current parliament shows the pervasive influence of the political class. Of the 300 members of parliament, 210—70 per cent—have served in parliament before or are sons and daughters of those who held office before. Eleven are relatives of former premiers.

Streets are named after legislators—Venizelos, Tsaldaris, Rallis and Tsitsos, all families that assumed social or political prominence at the turn of the century or, in some cases, during the 1821 war for independence.

In the cool, elegant lobby of the Hotel Grand Bretagne and in the coffeehouses around Kolonaki Square, policy is formulated and financial empires forged or broken. Economic and political power, when not held by the new buccaneer ship owners and industrialists, is controlled by the political barons and their clans.

## Network of Old Boys

With such a society, operating on the basis of political and personal ties, Athens, although a city of 2.5 million, remains a village.

"Everyone knows everyone," political commentator George Stallos said. "Everyone who matters, that is. At the end of the war, Athens was a city of less than a million. Then there was a massive influx of refugees from the war. Industrial units were expanded, the countryside was abandoned. Of course, the ruling class did not increase proportionately. Insofar as there's a general club element, we're still dealing with the graduates of Athens college, the network of old boys."

There are certainly some important exceptions. The most notable is Premier Constantine Karamanlis, who was born to an obscure family of Macedonia, the son of a village schoolmaster. Nonetheless, he has dominated the political scene, along with his handpicked ministers, most of them from the elite, since the immediate postwar years.

For members of the political class there is a sense of warmth and familiarity in this city. When one enters a sidewalk cafe without companions, there are always familiar faces, the offer of an empty chair.

The nature of the society leaves little room for privacy. Indiscretions become common knowledge and are discussed as if they were an intimate family affair.

"My greatest surprise about the coup of 1967 was how they kept it a secret," said opposition member of parliament Sotiris Papapolitis. "Nothing in this country has been kept a secret so long."

Mr. Papapolitis, 35, a lawyer who was educated and has taught abroad, enunciated what is bothering many of his contemporaries: The political and social stagnation bred by the political elite.

Although his family has been involved in politics for the last 100 years, it is Mr. Papapolitis and the sons and daughters of other established families who

are now in the vanguard of a growing current for change.

It was the aristocrats and their offspring who fought the most valiant battle in the professional and student ranks against seven years of dictatorship. Today, in their fledgling, three-year-old democracy, the sons and daughters are demanding radical change.

"There is an irreversible demand to eliminate these dynasties," Mr. Papapolitis said. "An increase in literacy and education, immigration, urbanization—they're all involved. As we say in Greek, they're all cooking, and cooking means pressure. Consider it in the context of the historical process. For sociologists, historians, political scientists studying revolution, these are the characteristic signs. And, if there is not an outlet, a political discipline and apparatus, the process will not be peaceful, I'm afraid. It is unbearable. It's crazy. In 1977—the 20th century—to still have a feudal political and social system, a gerontocracy oustering, arbitrarily, from the top."

According to sociologist Vassilis Filias, director of the National Center of Social Research, the massive move to the cities and the breakdown of family ties have already led to a number of changes in the social structure.

"There is growing pressure from a politicized student generation, a general tendency against the hypocrisy of Greek life. This is one of the major elements that the country must cope with," Mr. Filias said. "But the old establishment, the political barons, are working as a kind of oppressor, to ward off any change."

A young deputy from the islands, whose family had been involved in politics for years, recently explained how, without experience or any apparent qualifications, he had led the party's ticket.

"I felt," he said with unabashed honesty, "as though I deserved the place."

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## Up, Up and Away in a Balloon Trying for an Altitude Record

By Gary Yerkey

BELOIT, Belgium (IHT).—The rattan-and-willow basket, about the size of a playpen, lifted off the lawn swiftly, silently, pulled skyward by 42,200 cubic feet of hot air trapped inside a nylon balloon 72 feet high by 54 feet wide. In it, smiling widely, was Anneke Sandel, who in late June will try to break the women's balloon altitude record, ascending to 27,000 feet over Herefordshire, England. Today, she would climb to less than one tenth that height, and as the basket clips the tree tops her guest wonders whether she is mad, or whether, as she puts it, only slightly weird.

The occasion for the flight was the baptism of the new balloon belonging to the Belgian Aeronautic Club, which will host on these same grounds May 21 one of Europe's principal balloon meets, the Prince Antoine de Ligne Rally. Some 80 craft, including the club balloon and Anneke Sandel's, will fill the sky with bright color. But today there are only two.

### Perfectly Quiet

As she chased the blue-and-white club balloon, following its path precisely, Miss Sandel explained that the thrill and danger of ballooning, unlike flying fixed-wing aircraft, is that horizontal direction is dictated entirely by the whims of the wind. "Because of its aerodynamic configuration," she says, switching on the propane-fueled flame to heat the air inside, which causes the balloon to rise gently, "the balloon will never respond to any form of directional control, such as rudders, even if they could somehow be attached." With the burner again shut off, it is perfectly quiet.

in the open basket, except for an occasional rush of wind through the supports.

Miss Sandel, 29, says she left home, Rotterdam, at 15, first to work as a French tutor and as an au pair in England, then to guide tourists through Coventry Cathedral, later to study English at Cambridge University and finally, at 20, to win a scholarship to Valparaiso University, in Indiana, where she discovered balloons.

### Quit School

"It was orange and white," she recalled, "against the blue sky, floating lazily over the Indiana fields. I was addicted instantly. I hopped on my bicycle and chased it, and when it landed, I told the pilot, a professor at the university, I want to learn." He taught her to fly. She became a licensed balloonist, which changed not only her life but the entry in her Dutch passport under "Occupation." Nine years later, the word "balloonist" remains.

She quit school, joining the handful of balloon-less balloonists, and hired her limited services to a balloon manufacturer in North Carolina in exchange for materials and instruction. While she helped build other balloons, she also designed and built her own. Called "The Red Baron," it measured 56,000 cubic feet, or 13,200 cubic feet larger than the balloon she flies today.

Determined to go pro, she advertised for a commercial sponsor and Wrangler, the jeans outfit, responded. Within weeks, she was flying the company's promotional gimmick, "Big Blue," to store openings, fairs and other suburban-style events throughout the United States. That was 1973, when she also became the only woman to fly in the World Hot-Air Balloon Championships in Albuquerque, N.M.

She attacked the promotional route again in 1974, and the following year, with fellow aeronaut David Robinson, she went with the wind across-country for the Muscular Dystrophy Association, surprising shoppers at 48 malls in 33 states during a 64-day period. In some 100 flights, she raised \$1 million.

Why is she trying for the world altitude record? "Well, you have to be a little weird first of all," she said. "But seriously, I was born below sea level and I suppose I've had the urge to get as high as possible ever since."

She said that she is "basically



Anneke Sandel climbing into her balloon basket.

pretty sane," and the idea of going from sea level in Herefordshire to 27,000 feet scares her when she considers it. "While I don't think about it too often, when I do, I think mainly about the emotional side of it. Above all, it is a test of nerves and not of equipment." She wonders whether, when she reaches her scheduled highest point, she will have the sense and composure simply to stop. "It may be too tempting to go higher—and that could be disastrous, given the preparations made."

She expects the flight to last no more than an hour. Her rate of ascent will be 1,000 feet a minute, or 27 minutes to "the top." When she reaches 27,000 feet, she will shut off the propane burner and fall free, at between 1,600 and 1,800 feet a minute.

Materially, she will be well-protected: She will have a back-up oxygen unit and carry an alternate burner on board, plus two tanks of gas, each weighing 64 pounds, and she will be linked to the ground by both a two-way radio and a sealed instrument that will record the course of the flight for the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale, whose representative at the site will sanction the record.

She must break the existing record by at least 3 per cent to meet regulations. To be on the safe side, she chose 12.

She and her team have "blocked" the period June 15-30 with the Fédération Aéronautique In-

ternationale, meaning no other attempts at the record will be allowed during that time. She will wait for the day when the air is stable and the wind at 27,000 feet blows at no more than 25 knots. When she finally lifts off, probably at dawn, the airspace in which she will soar will, of course, be closed to all air traffic.

What will she do after she has broken the record? "Go higher, I suppose."

## MUSIC IN FLORENCE

### A Great 'Nabucco' Opens Maggio Musicale Festival

By William Weaver

FLORENCE (IHT).—The 40th Maggio Musicale opened last week with a new production of Verdi's "Nabucco" that will remain long in the memory: a thrilling event of the kind that in itself embodies a whole festival.

Florence's permanent conductor Riccardo Muti was in charge, and he seemed to renew and rejuvenate the Maggio orchestra. The great, swelling climaxes drew chorus, orchestra, and audience all together in a shared, profound emotion. Single instruments—the flute, the first cello—played their exposed passages with fluent sweetness. And the soloists, though not the ideal interpreters, surpassed themselves.

In the title role, Siegmund Nimsgern was often unnecessarily vehement; there was a lack of nuance most of the time, but the last-act mad scene had affecting moments. The Abgaille was Cristina Deuteron, whose generally icy voice, for the occasion, took on a dramatic hue. Also, this usually stolid performer managed to act with convincing menace. Ronaldo Giolitti, in the static, but majestic, role of Zaccaria, sang impressively and soberly dominated his scenes. The smaller roles were strongly cast: Sylvia Corbacho was a pretty and delicate Fenena; Nunzio Todisco, an impassioned Ismaele. The chorus was quite simply splendid. Inevitably, the great "Va, pensiero" wrung cheers (and

tears) from the crammed house.

If musically the evening was admirable, visually it was breath-taking. Sets and costumes were designed by the versatile Pier Luigi Pizzi; the director was the inventive Luca Ronconi. Sometimes Ronconi's very inventiveness can lead him astray (as in the Gluck "Orfeo ed Euridice" of last year's Maggio), but when he does connect, he can create an unforgettable theater experience.

Since "Nabucco" is a choral opera, Ronconi made the chorus prominent, deploying most of its members (dressed in mid-19th-century evening dress) on a U-shaped stage apron, around a kind of stage box-stage, on which the action took place. There, Pizzi also gave his invention free, imaginative rein. A series of huge, gilt-framed paintings descended, at opportune moments, literally to illustrate the story. The pictures—in the style of 19th-century Italian historical painters (whom Verdi knew and admired)—were injections of exciting color into the cool, opulent stage construction.

Ronconi and Pizzi also devised some beautiful tableaux, including some Millet-like reapers for "Va, pensiero." These scenes were not always literal depictions of the libretto: they were subtle parallels. The costumes, too, were an apt blend of Old Testament and Risorgimento. A brilliant production; the festival is off to a fine start.

## DANCE IN LONDON

### Royal Ballet Back With New Name

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON (IHT).—The touring section of the Royal Ballet is celebrating its official return home under its new name, the Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet, with a three-week season including three new productions and six guest dancers.

Lynn Seymour's "Court of Love" has had its premiere at a royal gala; now, David Morse's "Birdscape" and Glen Tetley's "Gemini" have been given for the first time in London. All three of them strike me as a waste of money and of very talented dancers.

Both Seymour and Morse made not very successful ballets for the company last year and it seems misplaced loyalty on the part of the management to give them second chances so soon. There are more promising choreographers around, outside the Royal Ballet, who better deserve the opportunity.

"Court of Love" is a pseudo-medieval pastiche about sex-starved royal ladies being wooed by grotesque elderly courtiers and by supposedly romantic knights and troubadours—an odd dish to set before Princess Margaret.

The dances for the aging suitors, intended to be funny, were rather vulgar and tasteless, while those for the younger ones were simply boring. Vyryan Lortz, one of the company's leading dancers, was condemned to spend most of the proceedings sitting in queenly dignity on a throne. The specially written music by Howard Blake ranged from pastiche Middle Ages to the lush kind of Hollywood background score; only Dimitra Maroulis's sets and costumes were in any way memorable.

Little Difference.

"Birdscape" is the sort of work normally seen at a choreographic workshop or a small ballet-school show. The program told us that we were watching air, land and sea birds, but there was very little difference between them. Even the episode with a bird of prey was dull and pointless. Cut-out clouds rose and fell at the back of the stage for no evident reason and Martin's Spalick Suite No. 1 provided an inappropriate accompaniment. The dancers looked attractive in Linda Fleckner's gently colored leotards and one group clearly enjoyed shimmying in from Kenneth MacMillan's "Elite Synchronizations."

Glen Tetley's "Gemini" previously performed in London by the Australian Ballet, is a more serious work and seemed even

more so coming immediately after "Birdscape." Many people find the writhings, leaps and runs performed by two couples exciting and theatrical. So they are, I suppose, if one can forgive the intrinsic ugliness of some of the hits and the way the dances constantly ignore and sometimes run counter to Henze's Third Symphony.

Unusually, it is my constant complaint about Tetley, but it did not seem to worry the excellent quartet of dancers—Maire Gielgud, Desmond Kelly, June Highwood and Dale Baker, an Australian who came to the rescue in the last minute when David Ashmore was injured.

The rest of the company's repertoire is very strong. It includes Balanchine's "Prodigal Son" and "Four Temperaments," an incredible comic shuffle at De Valois's "Checkmate," Ashton's "La Fille Mal Gardée" and his less well known but equally delightful "The Two Pigeons."

It also includes two 19th-century classics, "Coppelia" and Nureyev's staging of the last act of "Raymonda." The dancers are led by Margaret Barbiere, a real lyric ballerina of charm and technical skill; Brenda Latt, an experienced and brilliant sou-

brette who is leaving to direct the ballet in Oslo, and Desmond Kelly, David Ashmore and Carl Myers, who have all blossomed technically and in personality since moving over from Covent Garden.

The company is young and full of vitality. As guests, Egon Matson from the Stuttgart Ballet gave a superbly moving and comic account of the fall clown in "The Lady and the Fool" and Sir Robert Helpmann returned to dominate "Checkmate" with his melancholy dignity as the Red King and to remind us of an apt blend of Old Testament and Risorgimento. A brilliant production; the festival is off to a fine start.

## MUSIC IN PARIS

### Bernstein, Caballé Team Up In All-Strauss Program

By David Stevens

PARIS, May 9 (IHT).—Leonard Bernstein, joining forces with the soprano Montserrat Caballé and the rejuvenated Orchestre National de France, has just returned to Paris to pack the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées to the last seat with a program devoted to the extravaganzas of the young Richard Strauss.

Bernstein never seems to give less than 110 per cent of himself, and he swept the soprano and orchestra along with him in the lurid final scene from "Salome" with a performance that outdid many an opera house performance in macabre musical drama.

In recent years, Caballé has identified herself with the bel canto repertoire, but Salome was a key role for the Spanish soprano due to its work with Bernstein in the Berlioz and Ravel programs performed and recorded on earlier visits by the conductor. They return together to Berlioz next month with "The Damnation of Faust" scheduled for Paris and at the Strasbourg Festival.

Everything else on the program dated from before 1900, including a set of five songs with orchestra. Here, the soprano seemed oddly less at ease with the more introspective utterance of "Morgen," although she warmed up to persuasive performances of "Zueignung" and "Cidalia."

The program was completed by two of the tone poems, "Don Juan" and "Till Eulenspiegel," both received finely detailed, richly colored performances, and Bernstein rightly invited several of the wind players to share the frenetic applause.

The Orchestre National played like the much improved orchestra it has become, no little thanks due to its work with Bernstein in the Berlioz and Ravel programs performed and recorded on earlier visits by the conductor. They return together to Berlioz next month with "The Damnation of Faust" scheduled for Paris and at the Strasbourg Festival.

## ON THE ARTS AGENDA

The South German Radio Symphony Orchestra of Stuttgart will give two concerts May 13 and 14 at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées in Paris in IRCAM's "Passage of the 20th Century" series. The first concert features the French premiere of Luigi Nono's "Come Una Onda di Forza y Luz," with soprano Slavka Taskova, pianist Maurizio Pollini and the Schola Cantorum of Stuttgart, along with Schoenberg's Piano Concerto and works by Peter Musika and György Ligeti. The second concert has Siegfried Palm as soloist in Beethoven's Ninth, Zimmermann's Cello Concerto, and works by Michael Glaser and Karlheinz Stockhausen. Glaser will conduct both concerts.

Ernst Poetgen will stage and Elio Boncompagni will conduct

a new production of Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" that will have its first performance May 19 at the Théâtre de la Monnaie in Brussels. Hermann Becht sings the title role, with siv Wenzburg as Senta, Lode Hendrickx as Daland and Richard Kneiss as Erik. Later performances will be on May 22, 25, 27 and 31.

### Correction

A transmission error altered the meaning of a sentence (The Art Market, IHT, May 7-8) on the 14th-century Arab manuscript displayed at Spink's of London. It was not "bought in Paris," but "bought in London," that is, went unsold at the auction because it failed to reach the reserve price. The manuscript was later offered on the private market by its owner.

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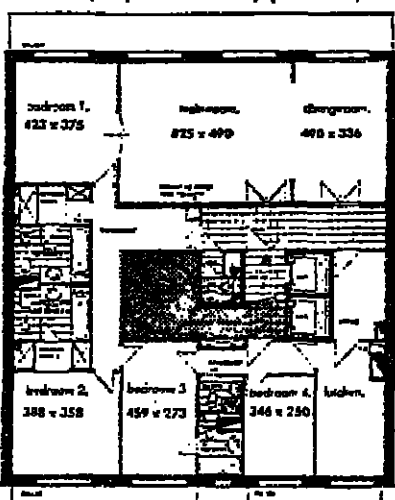
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				21	27	19%	19%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	12	16	Wmbs	31	8	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	
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				21	27	19%	19%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	12	16	Wmbs	31	8	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	
				21	27	19%	19%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	12	16	Wmbs	31	8	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	
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				21	27	19%	19%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	12	16	Wmbs	31	8	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	
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May, 1977







## Lakers Trail Series, 2-0

Abdul-Jabbar Fails  
Halt Trail Blazers

By Ted Green

HELENS, May 9.—The quite probable, the Lakers season ended yesterday afternoon.

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, playing one-against-

the baseline jump

with all five Portland

Blazers surrounding

to go in as it had so

ar.

Walton and his

Ramsay, hugged at

Abdul-Jabbar and the

Blazers' Manchester

tion.

and 4 are in Oregon

and Jerry West could

be that his team

touch down in Port-

land fly to Canada for

sliding.

ers characteristically

l yesterday before a

192. They knew they

land is 40-50 at home

er effort nor the

test center were

would bring the Seattle Super-

Sonics out of the doldrums when

he assumed control of the flound-

ering National Basketball Asso-

ciation team four years ago, will

not return for the fifth and final

year of his contract as coach

and general manager.

"Bill Russell has always given

me 110 per cent, just as he gave

the Celtics and NBA fans 110

per cent as a player," the Sonics'

owner, Sam Schulman, said in

announcing agreement with the

former Boston Celtics star on

settlement of his \$250,000-a-year

contract.

During this past season, in

which the Sonics finished with

Merckx Loses  
To Dope Test  
In Belgium

BRUSSELS, May 9 (Reuters).—Six of Belgium's top cycling stars, including world champion Freddy Maertens and superstar Eddy Merckx, have been suspended for a month and fined following positive dope tests, officials of the Belgian Cycling League said today.

They said tests after three recent races—the Fleche Wallonne, the Tour of Flanders and the Tour of Belgium—showed the riders had taken a stimulant called Phenothan. The league said all six riders had been fined 1,000 Swiss francs (\$390). Three tests on Maertens had proved positive, they said, but he would only be punished once.

The list of riders also included Walter Planckaert, winner of the Tour of Belgium this year, and Adrie Van der Vliet, who was last year's winner. The others involved were Willy Teirlinck and Karel Rottiers.

Merckx told Belgian radio from Zurich that he would appeal against the penalty and he lashed out at the system of checks on cyclists for drugs. He said he did not know the drug he was said to have taken. He had used medicine which was not on the list of banned drugs, he added.

Optimistic After Mets' Sweep  
Giants Will Be Content  
To Finish Second Best

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9 (UPI).—The second-place San Francisco Giants?

It has a good ring to it, even for someone like 39-year-old Willie McCovey.

"Of course, we've only played five weeks of the season and a lot could happen to change things, one way or the other," said McCovey in the wake of a 4-2, 10-0 doubleheader sweep of the New York Mets yesterday, "but right now second place seems like a good place for us."

The Giants have gotten off erratically this season and despite the two victories over New York they still are three games under .500. But the National League seems out of balance right now—the San Francisco won-lost record of 12-15 isn't much to yell about but it's second best in the NL West behind the runaway Los Angeles Dodgers.

"We showed people Sunday we can win," said McCovey, who had three hits in the opener and one in the nightcap and is batting .290 with five homers and 23 runs. "But, better than that, we proved to ourselves we can win, especially against a club like New York, which may have the best pitching staff in our league."

Jim Barr, with ninth-inning help from Gary Lavelle and

Randy Moffitt, pitched the opening game victory as the Giants piled up 12 hits off three New York pitchers. John Curtis, given a chance to start for the first time this season, held the Mets to two hits in 6 1/3 innings in the nightcap. The second game was called after one out in the top of the seventh because a steady drizzle had left the field unplayable.

"I'll take a win any way I can get it," said Curtis, who hit a triple and two singles and scored three runs while the Giants were pummeling Jon Matlack for a dozen hits in 5 2/3 innings.

Rangers 5, Royals 2

At Arlington, Texas, Willie Horton belted a pair of two-run homers, including a 420-foot shot in the eighth inning, to back the combined six-hit pitching of Bert Blyleven and Darold Knowles and stake the Rangers to a 5-2 victory over Kansas City. Horton's first home came with two out in the first with Mike Hargrove on via a fielder's choice. Hargrove singled with two out in the eighth before Horton hit his second homer and fifth of the year deep into the left-center-field bleachers off Kansas City reliever Steve Min-

goun. Blyleven, 4-2, allowed the only two Royal runs in the second when Cookie Rojas hit a one-out single to score Darrell Porter and Pete Laocok. Blyleven was relieved by Knowles in the ninth after a one-out single by Hal McRae and a walk to John Mervin. Knowles earned his first save by getting Curtis out to hit into a game-ending double play.

## Major League Standings

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division	
Pittsburgh	17 7 .704
St. Louis	16 9 .640 1 1/2
Chicago	16 10 .615 2 1/2
Montreal	12 10 .544 4
Philadelphia	11 12 .478 5 1/2
New York	10 13 .435 6 1/2

Western Division	
Los Angeles	22 5 .815
San Francisco	12 15 .444 10
Houston	11 16 .407 11
San Diego	10 18 .357 12 1/2
Atlanta	8 19 .296 14

Sunday's Results:  
Pittsburgh 6, Cincinnati 4.  
Chicago 6, Atlanta 2.  
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Montreal 4, San Diego, rain.  
San Francisco 4, New York 2 (10-1).  
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Monday's Games:  
Philadelphia at Los Angeles.  
Atlanta at Pittsburgh, n. rain.  
Cincinnati at St. Louis.  
Chicago at Houston, n.  
(Only games scheduled.)

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Eastern Division	
New York	16 10 .615
Baltimore	14 9 .609 1 1/2
Milwaukee	13 11 .538 2 1/2
Boston	14 11 .560 1 1/2
Toronto	12 17 .414 5 1/2
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Spinks Brothers  
Are Triumphant  
In Return Home

ST. LOUIS, May 9 (AP).—Heavyweight Leon Spinks battered veteran Pedro Asto in the opening round for a knockout after 1 minute 55 seconds of the scheduled eight-round fight.

Spinks, 23, who weighed 198 pounds for his fourth pro fight in four months, continued a string of knockouts, having an easy time against his 31-year-old opponent.

Spinks' younger brother, Michael, outboxed his Rodriguez, Bethlehem, Penn., in a six-round light heavyweight match in which Rodriguez emerged bloodied but unbowed.

U. S. Olympic heavyweight John Tate, in his pro debut, stopped Jerry Thompson in the fifth round.

Transitions

CALIFORNIA—Walter Mike Oculi, left-handed pitcher, for purpose of giving him unconditional release to Toledo.

TOLEDO—Recalled Tom Bruno, pitcher, from Toledo of the International League, Optioned Steve Bowling, outfielder, to Toledo.

BOULDER—Recalled Wilbur Howard, outfielder, from Toledo of the International League.

LOS ANGELES (NL)—Placed Steve Rodriguez, catcher, on waivers for purpose of giving him unconditional release to Toledo.

## Roughness Not Always Enough for Canada

By Samuel Abt

VIENNA, May 9 (UPI).—It sounded like a Saturday night police blotter in a tough part of town: Tripping, sparring, misconduct, excessive roughness, slashing, charging, interference, hooking and cross-checking.

What it is, in fact, is a partial listing of the Canadian team's penalties against the Russians in the world ice hockey championships here last week. All told, the Canadians picked up 52 minutes in penalties, against 12 for the Russians. The final score, in goals, Saturday: Russia 3, Canada 1.

Does that prove that ice hockey is not a mugger's game? Not really, for the Canadians had an almost equally long list of penalties earlier in the week against Sweden, whom they crushed, 7-0. The difference was that the Swedes became intimidated and backed off, leaving the Canadians free to play the corners and hang out in the front of the net. The Russians reacted to the violence with precision passing and shooting.

As the upturn over the Canadians' tactics continued yesterday, the team showed that it didn't have to beat up people to beat them. Displaying some skillful passing and shooting of their own, the Canadians won, 8-2, over Czechoslovakia, which eventually retained its world title here when Sweden beat Russia in the final.

The Czechoslovaks played nearly the full game nervously, eager to get rid of the puck before they would be hit, not overly concerned with mauling Canadian forwards away from their net. In the football phrase, the Czechoslovaks heard footsteps coming, and it affected them.

At a news conference after the game, coach Johnny Wilson of the Canadians had to sit through yet another denunciation of his team's style, although this time his players hadn't been guilty of much—16 minutes in minor penalties.

The Czechoslovak coach, Jan Stastka, said that the Canadian game did not start the European game or the Europeans. There is more to hockey,

he said, than violence, although he added that he knew the Canadian game was tolerated at home.

The Russian coach, Boris Kulagin, spoke in the same voice after his team's game with Canada. Charging ironically that the opponents' tactics, which included abusing the Russians with words and gestures during timeouts and even pushing them to the ice when play had stopped—had made for a game "rich in dramatic effects," Kulagin said that a "rather bad situation" had been created by "some players."

Getting to the point, Kulagin said that the play of the "players" had cost Canada the game. He named Phil Russell, a defenseman, and Walt McKechie, a forward, but observers were baffled by the shortness of the list.

## etory in Derby Fails to End Criticisms

Steve Cady

L.L.E., Ky., May 9.—Heaven Seattle Slew ended home to New York set from the Kentucky sibly wondering what do to impress his

d Saturday, with Jean his back at Churchill s with the 103d Derby (i.e., "without need of ing) after overcoming it had racing luck that it had defeated such Man of War, Native d Secretariat, Vet Ed described him on na- vision as only the "best vary lot."

E. (Smiley) Adams, I second-place Run, nearly spilled his rug n the stable area yes- a visitor suggested w had won comfort out?" said the peppery

trator, drawing laughs from the stable hands." He was ridden out all right with the stick on his ass all the way from the quarter- pole to the finish.

While conceding that t horse of the hour was "a nice colt," Smiley said he doubted Seattle Slew could win the Triple Crown. "What are they trying to do?" he said. "Make a wonder horse out of him? Tell it like it is."

The Other View

But the way the critics see it, many others feel, isn't really the way it is. Slew had plenty left Saturday, even after coming out of the gate sideways, being rushed by Cruguet to escape early traffic and forcing an extremely fast pace set by Fur the Moment.

If some of the horses that have been leading to him seem ordinary, it's only because Karen Taylor's dark brown Kentucky-bred colt makes them look ordinary. Don't expect many of them to challenge him at Pimlico two weeks from now in the Preakness, the

second race in the Triple Crown series for 3-year-olds.

"We've got to go some place where Slew is not running," said Bill O'Neill, trainer of fourth-place Get the Axe.

The way Woody Stephens sees it, O'Neill is on the right track. "I'll be a picnic for Slew from here on," said Stephens, a long-time trainer who saddled the winner of the 100th Derby, in 1974, Cannonade. "It this colt was ever going to lose, it would have been Saturday. He'll drown 'em at Pimlico."

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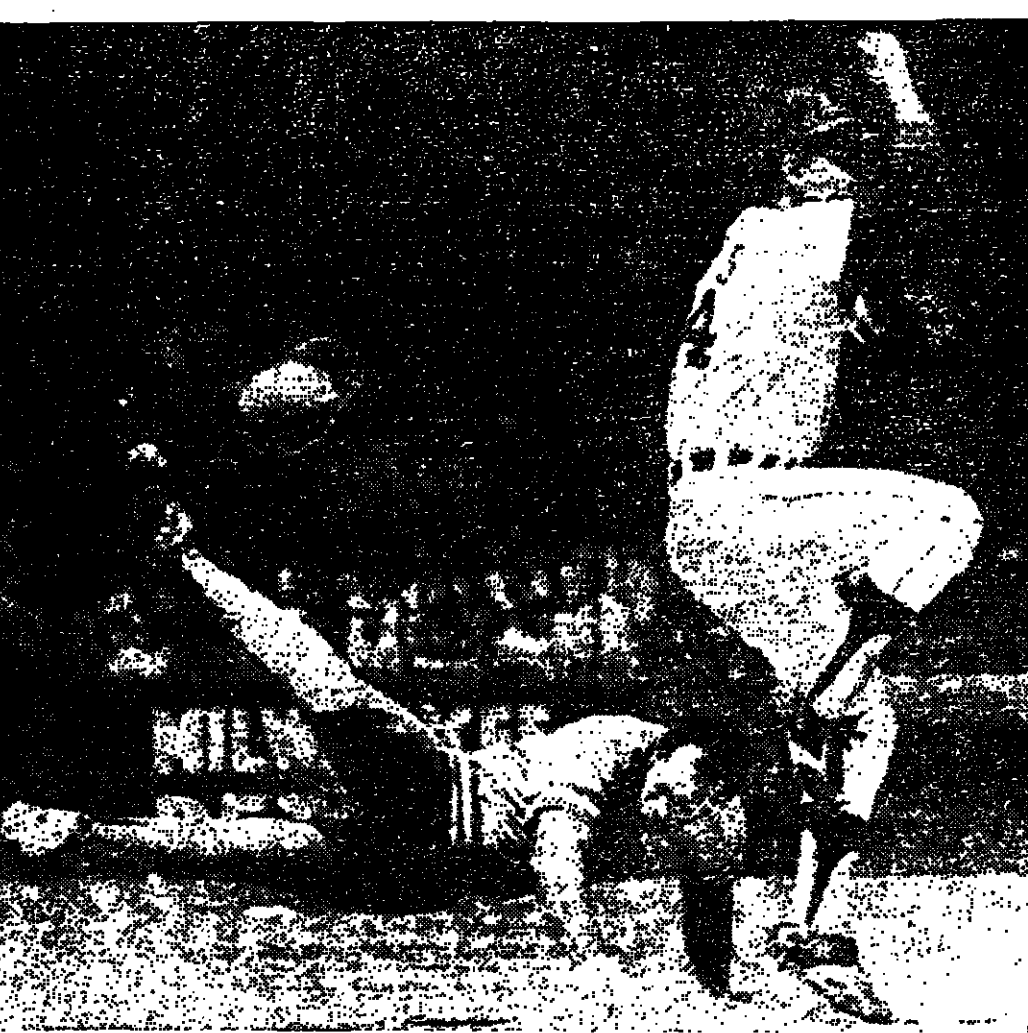
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THE RIGHT STEP—Tigers' Tito Fuentes moves out of the way at second base from rolling Cecil Cooper of the Brewers and throws to first to complete a double play.

## Winner Takes All, Loser Gets \$150,000

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, May 9 (NYT).—Although television viewers in the United States were told they were watching a \$250,000 winner-take-all tennis match on March 6, Jimmy Connors was guaranteed \$500,000, win or lose, and the

Nastase received \$150,000, the promoter of the event has acknowledged.

Bill Riordan, who promoted three of the four "Heavyweight Championship of Tennis" matches, including the Connors-Nastase duel in Puerto Rico, said that the final score of the match had no effect on the financial split. There was no separate \$250,000 prize, he added.

The match had been set up on the basis of winner-take-all

for \$250,000," Riordan said by phone from Louisville, Ky. "But at the last minute, I had to renegotiate the contract with CBS (the television network) and Nastase."

Asked why millions of television viewers were not informed that the match was not winner-take-all, Riordan said, "I would definitely accept the blame for that."

The prize-money guarantees that the match were not illegal, according to an official of the Federal Communications Commission.

Another televised match, on April 10 from Las Vegas, between Connors and Nastase in the finals of the World Championship Tennis Challenge Cup also was billed

as winner-take-all, for \$100,000. But the money won by Nastase that day was applied against his contract with the WCT.

The disclosures of inconsistencies between announced prize-money amounts and actual contractual agreements came at a time when network television is under increased scrutiny for its role in the promotion and production of professional sports. It also raises the question whether a viewing public sees what it thinks it is seeing.

The recent U.S. boxing championships, shown on ABC television, have been canceled amid charges that fighters' records were altered and some boxers were required to pay kickbacks in order to gain entrance into the tournament.

Earlier this week, sponsors of the first World Raquet Championships, which is to bring together top players from tennis, squash, badminton, table tennis and racquetball, confirmed that Bjorn Borg, the Swedish tennis star, was being paid \$25,000 in appearance money for the event. Borg's fee is higher than the first prize (\$15,000) for the competition, which will be staged May 23-24 and shown later on network television.

On several occasions during the opening minutes of the Connors-Nastase match from Puerto Rico, which Connors won in four sets, the CBS announcing team referred to the "winner-take-all" format, undoubtedly to heighten viewer interest and improve ratings for the telecast.

But about 10 minutes into the show, an official of CBS sports phoned the production truck at the Cerromar Beach Motel in Dorado Beach with orders to delete further references to any winner-take-all format.

Winner-take-all sports events are considered highly marketable for television networks, which dramatize all-or-nothing quality. A large prize-money incentive provides additional promotional qualities.

Asked why no official declaration had been made at the time of the amount of money that Connors and Nastase had been guaranteed in Puerto Rico, one CBS employee, who asked to remain anonymous, said, "I just think TV networks are embarrassed to claim they're paying this much money for a round of tennis that doesn't mean anything."

Riordan defended the prize-money distribution in two other matches in the "heavyweight" series, Connors-Manuel Orantes and Connors-John Newcombe. He said Caesar's Palace, the Las Vegas hotel, had put up \$250,000 winner-take-all for these events, with the ancillary benefits from television and other sources "going into a pot and broken down between winner and loser."

Fritz Peterson Quits

NEW YORK, May 9 (NYT).—Fritz Peterson, 35, recuperating from a second operation on his left shoulder in Chicago hospital, announced his retirement from baseball last week. The former star left-hander for the New York Yankees, who later played with the Cleveland Indians and Texas Rangers, had undergone surgery on his shoulder last Sept. 28 in Los Angeles and was invited for a tryout this spring by the Chicago White

SOFTBALL

NEW YORK (NYT)—Traded Ed Gallagher, defensive catcher, to San Francisco to complete deal made earlier this week when Jaws acquired third-round draft choice from 40ers.

CHICAGO (NYT)—Acquired Tommy Reamon, running back, from Kansas City for sixth-round draft choice.

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